THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI--No 22. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Jan. 12.

The Missing Steamer Hiberania—Affairs in Great Britain—The French Budget.

By an arrival at New York yesterday we have European advices to January 12.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Loss of the Hibernia.

The Liverpool *Mercury* has the following:—

"We have received a report—through the kindness of Captain Gyles, of the brig Hannibal, of St. Ives, which has just arrived in Liverpool from Ceara—which tends to confirm Captain Munro's belief that the missing boat has been picked up, and that her passengers have been saved. The report is necessarily meagre, and further details will be anxiously awaited. Captain Gyles reports that while on the homeward voyage, in long. 30·25 W., lat. 42·50 N., he spoke the Bremen bark America, bound to New York. The weather was very stormy at the time, and it was with difficulty any communication could be kept up between those on board the two vessels. Captain Gyles understood those in the America to say that they had got on board 39 of the crew of the Hibernia, bound for Quebec. Captain Gyles, in consequence of the shortness of provisions and want of accommodation—his vessel being a small one—could not take the whole of the castaways on board his vessel. He offered, however, to take fourteen of them, but as he could not take them all, they preferred staying together, and proceeding in the America to New York. Captain Gyles was requested to report what had occured on his arrival at Liverpool, and the vessels then parted company. Another report has reached us of this affair, and, although it differs in some particulars from Captain Gyles' statement, the facts are the same: —'The brig Hannibal, of St. Ives, from Ceara, has just arrived here, and it was stated that about a fortnight ago (December 25, the position not yet ascertained) she spoke the barque Ocean Spray, bound to New York. The crew of the Ocean Spray hailed that they had on board 39 of the passengers and crew of the ill-fated steamer Hibernia. From the scanty information obtained as yet, it is probable that the Ocean Spray would run for Madeira and land the shipwrecked persons.'"

How the Disaster Occurred.

From the London Times, Jan. 12.

The Court of Inquiry into the loss of the Hibernia gave judgment on Monday. The Court was of opinion that Captain Moore could not be held responsible for the loss of the ship, the accident having occurred in the engine department. It had no reason to doubt that the Hibernia was a strong and faithfully built ship, that her structure and the machinery of her engine department were sufficient, and that the diameter of the shaft was in proportion to the size of the engines. The Court went on to refer to the drawing of the shaft, and said there would have been no danger in this operation, even when it was seen that the shaft was broken, if the stuffing-box on the bulkhead had been intact. The evidence went to show that the water tight bulkhead had been interfered with, and that one manhole door had not been properly secured. Further, the Court had great reason to doubt that there was any damage sustained by the sternplates of the vessel. While any hope remained of the engineers being saved, the Court deferred pronouncing judgment on any alleged errors of commission or omission, and were of opinion that the inquiry should be deemed to be open. The Court would therefore make an *ad interim* report to the Board of Trade.

Extraordinary Scene in a Cork Theatre.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 11.

Our Cork correspondent reports an extraordinary scene in the theatre of that city on Friday night. It was known that the new Mayor (Mr. O'Sullivan) would visit the theatre, and either by concert or accident—most probably the former—the boxes and pit were filled with gentlemen of the class known as "strong Protestants." The Christmas pantomime is still the chief attraction of the house, and through this piece are scattered some covert allusions to local topics—the elections, the city members, the Mayor and Mrs. Scannell. Most of the "hits," which are by no means palpable ones, are made decidedly national, to catch the ears of the gallery; but the author is pretty impartial, all things considered, and says a good word or two for the Tories also. On Friday night every one of the sentiments having the faintest national tinge was loudly hissed by the occupants of the boxes and pit. The allusion to the city members was received with marked disfavor, and the Mayor's name provoked a storm on contemptuous sounds. Mr. O'Sullivan bore it all until there came a passage in which the patriotic Mrs. Scannell is applauded for her behavior in the court house at the city nomination. The expression occurs, "Down with the Tories, down with the Orangemen." The Mayor took up this sentiment, observing, "That's right; down with the Orangemen." The gentlemen in the boxes rose and yelled, "Turn him out," and the Mayor, greatly excited, went on repeating, "Down with the Orangemen, I say." The bookkeeper and some of the theatre people came with scared faces to beg of his worship to be quiet, but he refused to be pacified; and seeing a young gentleman particularly demonstrative, made an attempt to get over to him for the purpose, it was thought, of inflicting summary chastisement. The pit seeing something wrong above them, and only half aware of the cause, added their voices to the uproar; and the gallery, which could only dimly perceive that there was a row among their betters, but quite ignorant of the cause, yelled and screamed in a frantic way. Had the gallery known what was going on, and that an attack was being made on the Mayor, who is a popular idol just now, they would probably have taken instant vengeance on Mr. O'Sullivan's assailants. At length Mr. O'Sullivan was induced to resume his seat, and by degrees the storm was quelled.

Testimonials to Gladstone.

From the Liverpool Post.

On Friday night a meeting of workingmen was held at Liverpool for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to obtain subscriptions to a testimonial intended to be presented to the Prime Minister. It was stated that between £500 and £600 had been already subscribed, and that, inasmuch as Mr. Gladstone had, in reply to a communication forwarded to him, expressed the pleasure it would afford him to receive the proposed testimonial, it was desirable that the different centres of work in the town should be represented in the movement. It was not the object of the originators of this movement to obtain large subscriptions from individuals, but rather to get up, with the aid of the masses, such a testimonial as would do honor to the distinguished statesman, and reflect credit upon the workingmen of Liverpool and the town at large. It having been suggested that a committee of one hundred workingmen should be formed, about forty names were subscribed, and Mr. Thomas Cope was unanimously elected chairman of the committee.

SPAIN.

Shocking Scenes During the Malaga Insurrection.

The *Times* correspondent at Madrid gives a shocking account of the fighting at Malaga, which he says exhibited all the best and worst features of the national character, and was remarkable for that headlong and ferocious contempt for life—for his own as well as other people's lives—of which the Spaniard is more capable than any other race in Europe when his blood is up. The hopelessness of the contest seems to have struck some of the popular leaders from the beginning. The volunteer battalions were forsaken by their superior officers, and the consequence was desertion from the barricades almost *en masse*. It seems that a priest, by name Don Enrique Romero, went among the people, and by his words, spoken and written, prevailed on the popular combatants to go forth again. No less than three priests were conspicuous at the barricades. We hear of one firing upon the troops from a window in the Church of the Carmen; of another whose weapon was an air-gun, with which he was enabled to do great execution before the attention of the soldiers was directed against him; we hear of children ten years old being raised by their fathers above the barricades, holding mere toy pieces, which, however, they managed to discharge at their assailants; we hear of young girls with cartridge-boxes at their waists and pistols in their hands. We hear of soldiers advancing under shelter of the prisoners they had taken, and the bullets of the volunteers finding their way to the soldiers' bodies through the bodies of their sacrificed companions. We hear of girls rushing forward to clasp the soldiers in their arms, that their lovers might despatch them by stabbing them in their backs. Nothing but despair could suggest the insane resistance which took place. Instances are mentioned in which, as in some of the narrowest lanes of the district of Perchel, a handful of volunteers held their ground against 300 soldiers. Most of the wounds were inflicted by the bayonet; not a few were dealt in cold blood after the conflict. The greatest number of the dead belong to the most abandoned class of society. The Government reckons the killed on its own side at forty-eight and the wounded at one hundred and fifty.

Manifesto of the Republican Party.

The *Pueblo* of Madrid publishes a manifesto which has been issued by the republican party in view of the approaching elections in Spain. The substance of the advice given to the electors is to reject all doubtful candidates and to sacrifice personal rivalry and ambition in order that the whole strength of the party may be turned to account. The electoral operations are to be closely watched, and all illegal influences strenuously opposed. On the other hand, the fullest use is to be made of the means of legitimate agitation supplied by the press, by public meetings, and political organization. Union is to be the watchword of the party, and constitute its strength amid the "divisions which are undermining the monarchical party." The proclamation concludes by exhorting the citizens to exert themselves to the utmost in order to obtain the triumph of the republican candidates, and says that if they are successful the last vestiges of the old *regime* will be swept away and Spain will be saved.

FRANCE.

Official Report of the Minister of Finance

A telegram from Paris, dated January 11, gives the following synopsis of the official report of the French Minister of Finance:—

The official report of M. Magne, Minister of Finance, published to-day, states that the floating debt has been reduced from 902,000,000 to 727,000,000 francs, and that the revenue from indirect taxes in 1868 has exceeded that of 1867 by 34,000,000. The estimate of 1869 will not require a corrected budget, because the supplementary credits which will be asked for do not amount to 28,000,000, and are therefore amply covered by the increased receipts from taxes. The estimates of the ordinary budget for 1870 are:—Revenue, 1,736,000,000f., against expenditure, 1,650,000,000 francs. The surplus of 86,000,000 francs, together with the surplus left from the preceding budgets, will be applied to the requirements of the extraordinary budget. The sinking fund for 1870 will amount to 42,000,000 francs, which is to be applied to the purchase of rentes. The Minister remarks on the year 1868, that "it was characterized alternately by confidence and fears, activity and stagnation. However, public opinion has by degrees accustomed itself to judge political affairs more correctly. A sensible recovery has been observed, principally during the latter months of the year. This result, due to the revival of confidence, proves how much peace is necessary to this country, and to what degree prosperity will be developed by it, and how much public opinion is right to approve the efforts of your Majesty to prevent, as much as depends on you, by friendly intervention, any conflict by which peace might be disturbed."

More Press Prosecutions.

From the London News of Jan. 12.

The editor of the *Diable a Quatre*, M. Pfeifer, was summoned yesterday before the Tribunal of the Police Correctionelle, on a charge of having, in a recent number of that journal, published a libel against the person of the Emperor. M. Lockroy and the printer of the journal were charged as accomplices, the former for having written the offending article, and the latter for having printed it. The Court, having heard the imperial advocate, M. Herbetot, and the counsel for the defense, M. Laurier for M. Lockroy, and M. Lachaud for M. Pfeifer and the printer, condemned the writer of the article, M. Lockroy, to four months of imprisonment, M. Pfeifer to two months, the printer to one month, and all three to the payment of 3000 francs fine. It seems as if the *Diable a Quatre* were determined to emulate its forerunner and model, the too famous *Lanterne*. I hear that a circular has been sent out to the diplomatic agents of the Government abroad, to the effect that no prosecution for libels published against the Emperor in foreign papers should be instituted without the previous consent of the French Government.

TEXAS.

Persecution of Union Men—Deplorable Condition of Affairs.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes from Sulphur Springs, Texas, January 3:

"A most terrible state of affairs exists in Texas, especially in the northern and eastern portions of the State. Armed bands of banditti, thieves, thieves, cutthroats, and assassins infest the country. They prowl around houses, they call men out and shoot and hang them, they attack travellers upon the roads, they seem almost everywhere present and ever intent upon mischief. You cannot pick up a paper without reading of murders, assassinations, and robbery in its neighborhood; and, while the editors of the conservative Democratic papers denounce the report of the Committee on Lawlessness and Crime made to the State Convention, their own columns give the lie to their own denials. And yet not the fourth part of the truth is told; not one act of violence in ten is reported. Go where you will, you will hear of fresh murders and deeds of violence.

"The truth is, there is no place in this State where you or any other Northern man could express yourself publicly with the freedom you do in Ohio; there is scarcely a road that you could travel without being in danger of being robbed and murdered. And the houses that you could enter without being insulted and abused are 'few and far between.' These Texans claim that they have never been subjugated. The old secession party has been revived, and arrogates to itself the right to control. By the cold-blooded and heartless murder of freedmen they have overawed and cowed the loyal negroes, and by the reign of terror they have established they have intimidated a large majority of the loyal whites. How long shall we be compelled to endure this condition of things? We look to a loyal Congress and to a loyal Northern population for relief from our trials, troubles, and perils. We hope that presses like the *Commercial* will espouse the cause of suffering and persecuted Union men in Texas.

"Old slave drivers and slave-breeders from Virginia and Kentucky, nullifiers from the Carolinas, border ruffians from Missouri, Quantrel murderers and thieves, partisan rangers and guerrillas, criminals of every grade, and from every Southern State, have thronged in this country, and here they are continuing the evil practices in which they are adepts. The civil authority is powerless—the military insufficient in number, while Hell has transferred its capital from Pandemonium to Jefferson, and the Devil is holding high carnival in Gilmer, Tyler, Canton, Quitman, Boston, Marshall and other places in Texas."

THE ROGERS MURDER.

How the Assassination was Committed—Theory of the Murderer's Escape.

The New York *Telegram* of last evening gives an account of how the officials have been foiled in their efforts to find the assassin of old Mr. Rogers. It speaks as follows:—

A gentleman assailed in front of his own door, and in broad daylight! Two daring thieves seized him, attempting to intimidate him by a show of murderous weapons. He had pluck, and made a desperate struggle against the robbers, who to save themselves and aid their robbery killed their victims and fled after robbing the body. The police were not on hand, and the daring villains found not the slightest difficulty in getting away. In a very short time the body of the murdered man was found in the area way of his house, the police came on the scene, there was a great stir, and the detectives were summoned to take the matter of the arrest of the guilty parties in their hands. They soon found what they supposed to be a clue. This was a piece of a coat which had evidently been torn from the back of one of the murderers by the victim in his death struggle. In this remnant was a pocket of the coat to which it had originally belonged, and in this pocket was an old crumpled envelope addressed to a person in this city. It was now plain sailing. At least so the detectives thought, and they accordingly proceeded to arrest every man named James Logan whom they heard of. None of these proved to be the right party. Then they tried to find the man Tom, whom an endorsement on the envelope led them to suppose had written the letter. Every variety of Old Tom was tried, with the same result as at first. Then, almost despairing, they tried to find the rest of the coat to which the remnants in their hands belonged. In this, too, they failed. Nothing came of all their bluster and show of enterprise. Then the Mayor took the matter in hand, and, with the first display of brains or skill in the entire case, placarded the city with offers of high reward for the identification of the man who wrote the letter found in the mysterious remnant left on the body of the murdered man. Even this effort has proven thus far of no avail.

The police force, who consider themselves *au fait* in all tricks of the criminal classes, were made the victims of a very simple though novel "put-up job." The highwaymen, before starting out on their tramp, laid their plans, considered every possibility of detection, weighed well the consequences of different courses of action, and finally, after having prepared for the most desperate emergency to which they were liable, put their plot in execution. That their idea was new and remarkably brilliant cannot be denied, and that their plan was creditable as a piece of fine brain work is shown by the success which has resulted in their design of throwing all suspicion from them. The means they prepared to this end were the coat and the letter.

The remnant was carried with them for the purpose of affording a misleading clue to the police, if they should find themselves in a tight place. The necessity for putting the well-laid plan in operation arose when it was found necessary to proceed to extreme measures to rob Mr. Rogers. He was killed, and the murderers found no one to prevent their escape. Then they purposely dropped the remnant containing the mysterious envelope, all made up for the occasion, and took to flight. Then the police came on the scene as usual and blustered a great deal, pretended they knew a great deal, worked up the case a great deal, winked a great deal, practised mystification a great deal, and actually did very little. The detectives, with their usual pomposity, took the matter in hand, and in the fulness of their egotism fell plump at the first spring into the shallow snare that had been set for them. They found the clue which they were intended to find. The envelope was brought to light, and the hearts of the astute officers were made glad. Here was a piece of the murderer's coat, with a pocket containing an envelope addressed to him. This was plain sailing, of course. So the detectives set about arresting every man by the name of Tom or Jim who was to be found within a radius of fifty miles. Of course they learned nothing. The murderers did not intend that they should.

While this ridiculous search has been going on, the ruffians have been kept in close concealment, although there was actually no danger in their even presenting themselves as spectators at the inquest, for all the chance there was of their identification as the guilty parties. Now, after the authorities have relaxed their efforts, in despair of ever making out a clean case, mysterious murmurings are heard among the rough classes of the west side. It is rumored that the guilty parties have left the country—that they have gotten beyond the reach of the authorities, and their friends in their jubilation cannot resist the temptation to hint the fact of their escape.

LOUISIANA.

The Murder of Two Brothers.

The New Orleans *Republican* of Friday last says:—

We transfer this report from the Monroe *Intelligencer*:—We learn that on Wednesday last a terrible tragedy occurred in Caldwell parish, about six miles below Columbia. It seems that three brothers, named James, Henry, and Thomas Duke, went to a young man named Cain to get some explanation relating to a few remarks the latter was stated to have made. They found Cain splitting rails in the woods, and after some conversation, the tenor of which was unknown to our informant, left for home.

Before getting away they met J. H. Cain, father of the young man before mentioned, when, after some words, the old man brought his gun to bear on the three brothers. Firing one barrel he killed James Duke instantly, and with the second wounded Henry Duke mortally. The latter, after failing, drew a pistol and fired at old Cain, but missed him. Thomas Duke tried to get a pistol from one of his dead brothers while old man Cain was reloading his gun, but had to leave, as young Cain got after him. On Thursday the two brothers James and Henry were buried in one grave. Some citizens are reported to have met old man Cain in the woods, but finding him heavily armed, concluded not to arrest him. Another report is given that old man Cain would surrender himself to the Sheriff when called on by that officer.

After the Pacific Railroad, What?

The necessity for the establishment of a line of steamships to Australia by way of the Sandwich Islands, on the completion of the Pacific Railroad, is shown by recently published statistics in a San Francisco paper. The value of our trade with the Hawaiian kingdom and Australia combined, for the last fifteen years, amounts to about $38,000,000 in round numbers. The Sandwich Islands commerce employed 1090 vessels, representing 373,135 tons; the Australian trade employed 1095 vessels, representing 514,223 tons. This commerce is rapidly augmenting. In the article of sugar alone an increase is noted of from 550,000 pounds in 1856 to 20,000,000 pounds in 1868. Steam communication between our Pacific coast and Australia will enable passengers from New York to reach Sydney in less than a month, after the railroad shall be finished.

—The Supreme Court at Cleveland, Ohio, is soon to try a breach of promise case, in which the fair one is sixty and the defendant seventy.

GRANT.

His Opinion on the Pending Alabama Claims Treaty.

General Grant is strongly opposed to the pending Alabama Claims Treaty. The following is his position, nearly in his own words:—The treaty is unjust to the United States, because it assumes to measure injury inflicted upon this country by money value of ships actually destroyed, whereas the chief damage to our commerce was in our ships being driven from the seas by Anglo-Rebel pirates. In addition to this, the sympathy extended by the English Government to the South prolonged the war at least a year, and for all lives lost and money expended, for this time, England is directly responsible. The treaty proposes to settle all these things by the payment of the paltry value of a few ships.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The President Elect and Stanton.

The N. Y. *Herald's* Washington correspondent writes:—

As the period approaches when a new Cabinet must be formed, the plotting and scheming, mining and countermining, increase to such an extent that much leaks out and gives the public an occasional glimpse of the manner in which the wires are worked. A few days ago the country was treated to a chapter in the secret history of the past, in connection with the military services of General Grant, exposing facts not generally known as to who were and who were not friendly to the rising chief. Although many of the statements made therein were erroneous, and some were exaggerated, the main point of the disclosure cannot be denied, that from the time Fort Donelson was captured up to the surrender of Vicksburg, Stanton, Halleck & Co. were manœuvering to depose General Grant from the command of the army and consign him to one of the darkest corners in obscurity. This object was sought to be obtained in the consolidation of the armies under Grant and Banks either at Vicksburg or Port Hudson. Mr. Stanton has not only denied the assertion that the order directing Banks to relieve Grant was issued by or through him, but would have it understood that at no time during the period mentioned, or since, has he harbored untriendly feelings towards General Grant. In connection with this subject I may mention a few occurrences of a later period which may serve to furnish additional light. In the summer of 1866 Mr. Stanton felt not only an indisposition to assist General Grant in his duties of commanding the army, but did much to embarrass him. He regarded General Grant as opposed to the great work of radical reconstruction, and spoke of his report on affairs at the South as an attempt at whitewashing. Mr. Stanton at this time issued an order that information in relation to matters appertaining to the army should be given directly to no officer or person who should apply for it, but that all such communications to any of the bureaus or officers in the War Department, together with the replies, should first be submitted to him. This order was considered by many subordinates as not referring to General Grant, and they continued to correspond directly with him; but Mr. Stanton insisted on a strict enforcement of the order, and thus caused great annoyance to Grant in the transaction of his duties. When the General sought information from any of the bureaus he was referred to the Secretary of War, and at times these official endorsements were quite insulting to the Commander of the Army. The effect of this order was so humiliating to General Grant that he thought seriously of resigning, and he felt the indignity so keenly that he was frequently observed by his friends to look quite dejected. At this time the President and General Grant were on the most friendly terms, and although the President was entirely ignorant of the existence of the order in question, Grant's modesty was so great that he never mentioned the matter to Mr. Johnson. The subject was first brought to the notice of the President while on the trip to Chicago to attend the dedication of the Douglas monument. General Grant and one of the officers who accompanied the President were sitting in the smoking car, and the General was enjoying his cigar while relating some of his trials as Commander of the Army. Among those trials he mentioned the order issued by the Secretary of War. The officer having never heard of such an order, asked Grant whether he had spoken to the President about it, and he answered that he had not; but he had made up his mind that if the obnoxious order was not soon rescinded he would be compelled to resign. The officer asked him whether he had any objection to having the matter mentioned to the President, and he replied that he had no objection. The officer went immediately into the President's car and informed Mr. Johnson of the fact's in connection with Mr. Stanton's order and its effect. The President was greatly astonished, and said that immediately after his return to Washington he would see the Secretary and have the order countermanded. When informed of what the President had said, General Grant thanked the officer very cordially, and requested him to see that the promise did not escape the President's mind. At the first Cabinet meeting, after the close of the Chicago trip, the President called the attention of Stanton to the order, and directed him to rescind it by order of the President, so that General Grant would be able to obtain any information he wished by direct application to officers of the War Department bureaus. Mr. Stanton complied with these instructions to a certain extent. He sent for General Grant and said:—"General, I find an order in force forbidding information to be given to any person until my pleasure shall be known. I am sorry it has been so worded. It must have caused you much annoyance, and I will countermand it at once." General Grant was under the impression that Stanton made this *amende honorable* of his own free will, and gave him the credit until recently, when it came to his knowledge that the order was rescinded only by the direction of the President.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 26—A. M.—Consols, 93¼ for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s easier at 75¾. American stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 26¼; Illinois Central, 92½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26 — A. M. — Cotton market dull; middling uplands, 11¾@11¼d.; Orleans middling, 11¾@11¾d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. The shipments from Bombay to the 22d inst., since last report, have been 5000 bales. Corn, 35s.@35s. 3d. for old. Linseed cakes firmer but not higher.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 26—P. M.—U. S. 5-20s quiet and unchanged. Stocks ditto.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26—P. M.—Lard active at 74s. 6d. Bacon, 57s. 6d.

Cotton at Havre dull, both on the spot and afloat; sales on the spot at 133f., and afloat, 136f.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26—2 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester heavy and nominal. California wheat, 11s. 8d.; red Western firm, but unchanged. Corn, 35s.a35s. 6d for old. and 34s. a34s. 3d. for new.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	104¾	West. Union Tel.	36¾
N.Y. and E. R.	38¾	Cleve. & Toledo R.	107¼
Pn. and Res. R.	96¾	Toledo & Wabash.	63¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	93¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.	74¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	94¼	Adams Express	57
Chi. and N.W.com.	82¾	Wells, Fargo	25¼
Chi. and N.W.pref.	88¾	United States	50¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	133¾	Tennessee 6s, New	68
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	123¾	Gold	136½
Pacific Mail Steam.	121	Market steady.	

—The largest window pane in New England is owned by a Bridgeport tea store. It is 12 by 9, and weighs 600 pounds.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Terrible Outrages in Kentucky—The Recent Bank Robbery in Maryland—Another Murder Discovered—Destructive Fires.

Financial and Commercial

FROM KENTUCKY.

An Unauthenticated Report—Horrible Outrages in Jefferson, Spencer and Bullitt Counties.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 26.—There is no truth in the report that Jay Gould has obtained control of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and that the guage will be changed. Gould and other railroad men came to this city upon invitation of H. D. Newcomb, of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The party left for Cincinnati yesterday evening.

Last Wednesday a negro man entered the residence of Mrs. Haldeman and in the presence of the whole family outraged her person. The negro was captured the next day and confined in jail in Owenboro. Great indignation prevailed among the citizens. It was thought he would be taken from jail and hung.

Portions of Jefferson, Spencer, and Bullitt counties have been for a long time infested by a band of robbers, who have committed many depredations, the most flagrant of which was the violation of a number of negro girls a short time ago.

The citizens of that part of the country have formed vigilance committees, and are warning obnoxious persons to leave immediately, under penalty of condign punishment.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Heavy Bank Robbery.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—No clue is yet had to the robbery of the National Bank of New Windsor, Carroll county, Maryland, which was discovered on Saturday. It is now ascertained that the whole amount stolen is about ten thousand dollars in greenbacks, and between one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of Government and other bonds. The bank offers ten thousand dollars reward. It is believed that the robbers have gone North. The bank, it is believed, will not be permanently injured.

FROM BUFFALO.

Discovery of a Terrible Murder.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Jan. 26.—One of our daily papers contains the partial particulars of a mysterious affair in which later developments may show that a terrible murder has been committed. About a week ago a trunk was received at one of the express offices in this city, marked "to be called for." Owing to the fact that a very disagreeable smell was emitted from the box, and no one having called for it, it was opened yesterday, and found to contain the body of a woman, badly mutilated. Just above the heart a stab was discovered. There is much excitement here over the matter, and the police are endeavoring to ascertain from whom and where the trunk came from.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

More Libel Suits—Legislative Affairs—A Velocipedist.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.—Nicholas Engle, the City Surveyor of this city, has begun a suit for libel against the *Herald*, a German paper, laying his damages at $10,000.

The members of the Minnesota Legislature are invited to visit the Legislature of this State at Madison this month, and it is probable the invitation will be accepted. Probably the parties will also visit this city.

A man named Bolto proposes to run 40 miles an hour on a velocipede, on a wager of $1000.

RHODE ISLAND.

Shooting-Match Championship—Heavy Breach of Promise Verdict Gained by a Factory Girl.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 26.—At a shooting match for the championship of America, yesterday, between John Taylor, of Jersey City, and E. Tinker, of this city, Tinker won by seventy-five birds.

In the Common Pleas Court, yesterday, Anastasia Slatterly, a factory girl, received a verdict for $13,000 against Barney Fanning for breach of promise of marriage.

FROM DETROIT.

Burning of a Music Hall.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DETROIT, Jan. 26.—During Saturday evening the Young Men's Hall of this city was discovered to be on fire at the conclusion of a performance by the Richings English Opera Troupe, but was extinguished with trifling loss. The fire was accidental.

Fires.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Two brick buildings, owned by F. Mason and Isaac Schier, and occupied by Lyon, clothier, and Blanchard, Milliner & Schier, tobacconists, were burned last night. The losses are $12,000.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 26.—A fire broke out last night in a large brick block on Monroe street, occupied by E. H. Johnson, Nichols, and Sanborn, and Johnson, all shoe manufacturers, and O. Phillips, manufacturer of needles. The flames extended rapidly to the manufactories of Harrison Newhall, T. P. Richardson & Son, H. R. Hafley, C. H. Aborn & Co., George W. Downing, and John Monroe & Son. The first five stores, with their contents, were entirely destroyed, and the others partially. The total loss is estimated at $200,000. Insurance not ascertained.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Daley & Stanton's brewery, in this city, was burned to-day. The loss is $10,000. Insurance unknown.

FROM EUROPE.

Return of a Transatlantic Steamship Badly Damaged—The Disaster at Sea—Six Persons Killed.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The steamship Pereire, Captain Duchesne, from Havre, January 15, for New York, returned to Havre to-day, badly damaged. The precise nature of the accident has not yet transpired, but full details will be furnished as soon as obtained.

Six persons on board were killed, and many injured. A son of the Hon. N. Green, of Louisville, Kentucky, was a passenger, but uninjured. Simon Camacho, Consul at New York from Honduras, was also a passenger, and is safe.

[Note.—New York, Jan. 26.—The agent of the line in this city thinks that the accident must have occurred in the engine-room, in which case the casualties were probably confined to the employes of the vessel.—*Associated Press Reporter.*]

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Stocks steady and firm. Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Reading, 97½; Canton Company, 61½; Erie, 38¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 107½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 94½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 124; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 93½; New York Central, 165; Cumberland preferred, 38; Virginia 6s, 58; Missouri 6s, 87¾; 5-20s, 1862, 113½; do, 1864, 109½; do, 1865, 110½; new do., 108½@109; 10-40s, 103. Gold, 136¼. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 109½.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—Cotton dull; middling uplands nominally 28½. Flour dull for low grades. Wheat dull; prime red, $2·40@2·45. Corn firm; sales of white at 87@88c.; yellow, 88@89c. Oats firm at 70@75c. Rye firm at $1·15@1·20. Pork firm at $31·50. Bacon active; rib sides, 17½; clear sides, 18¾@18¾c.; shoulders, 15¼@15¾c. Hams, 23c. Lard active at 20@20½c.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1869.

The Stock market was very dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were firmly held. City loans were lower. The new issue sold at 100½, a slight decline.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 48¾@48¾, no change. Little Schuylkill at 43¼, no change; North Pennsylvania at 34¼@34¾, an advance of ½; Lehigh Valley at 57, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 124, no change.

Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railroad sold at 38, no change; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 18, an advance of ½; 25 for Spruce and Pine; 35 for Fifth and Sixth; 10¾ for Hestonville, and 27 for Girard College.

North America Bank sold at 238, an advance of 1; Farmers' and Mechanics' at 124, no change; and Commercial at 57½, no change; 108 was bid for Northern Liberties; 103 for Southwark; 58½ for Girard.

Lehigh Navigation sold at 31½@32, a slight advance; Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 20¾, a slight decline; and Schuylkill Navigation common at 10¼, no change.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	100½	7 sh C & Am	124
$1000 do	100½	5 do	124
$500 do	100½	50 sh Lit Sch R	43¾
$300 do	100½	100 do	43¾
$2500 Leh RR 1st m	91	200 sh N Penna.	34¾
$1000 do	89¾	100 do	34¾
$9000 Penna RR 1st m 6s	98¼	23 sh Leh V R	57
2 sh Read R	48¾	5 do	56¾
62 do	48¾	6 do	57
5 do	48¾	100 sh Leh N	31¾
100 do	48¾	300 do	32
2 sh Far & Mec B.	123½	100 sh 13th & 15th	18

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112½@112¾; 5-20s of 1862, 113¼@113¾; 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109¾; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 110¼@110¾; July, 1865, 108½@108¾; do., 1867, 106¾@109¼; do. 1868, 109@109½; 10-40s, 108@108¾. Union Pacific bonds, 101¼@101½. Gold, 136¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112½; do. 1862, 113¼@113½; do., 1864, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do. 1865, new, 108¼@108¾; do., 1867, new, 108¾@109; do., 1868, 108¾@109¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 107¼@108¼. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19½; Gold, 136¼@136½; Silver, 131@132½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 112¼@112½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¼@113½; do., 1864, 109¾@109½; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do. July, 1865, 108¼@108½; do. July, 1867, 108¾@109; do. 1868, 105¼@109½; 10-40s, 107½@108¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 136¼@136¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26.—Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand, and prices are steady. Sales of good and prime at $9@9 25. Timothy is held at $3 75. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·60@2·65.

Bark is held at $45 ₱ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

The Flour Market continues quiet, and only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers, at $5@5·25 for superfine, $6@6 25 for extras, $7@7·25 for Northwestern extra family, $8 75@10 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $7 50@7 75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat is limited to the immediate wants of the local millers, who purchase principally of prime lots. Sales of red at $1 70@1 90 and amber at $1 90@2. Rye may be quoted at $1 60@1·62 for Western. Corn is without change. Sales of new yellow at 90c. for dry and 88@89c, for damp. Oats are without change. Sales of Western at 72c@75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is dull at 93@$1 ₱ gallon for tax paid Western in wood and iron bound packages.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 26.—Arrived, steamship England, from New York, yesterday.

Arrived to day, steamship Aleppo, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 26.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....19 | 11 A. M.....30 | 2 P. M.....33

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.

Norw. barque Pantser, Terjesen, Antwerp, L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig Emily Fisher, Clark, Trinidad, E. A. Souder & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. ship Armstrong, Owens, 30 hours from New York, in ballast to C. G. Van Horn. Towed round by tug America.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Br. brig Hermes, Blackett, 11 days from Porto Cabello, with coffee, etc., to John Dallett & Co. Reports brig A. B. Patterson, hence, at Laguayra 2d inst.

Steaming America, Virden, 30 hours from New York. Towed round ship Armstrong, and brought up from Brandywine brig Hermes.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 24—6 P. M.—Barque Brothers' Pride, from Liverpool via Bermuda, passed in last night. Wind SW. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Jan 24.—Ship Helios, from New York, passed in this afternoon; also, one barque, name unknown. Schr Emily and Jenny, for Zaza, went to sea this morning. Wind NW. THOMAS B. HUGHES.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Amazon, Sylmhuford, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 9th inst.

Barque Blauvelt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Antwerp 9th inst.

Brig Nellie, Cafiero, hence, at Leghorn 4th inst.

Schr L. & M. Reed, Steelman, from Boston for

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The New Republic of the Occident.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Advices from the Pacific coast inform us that a plan is on foot to split off a large splice from Northwestern Mexico and erect a new Republic of the Occident. The scheme includes the rich mineral districts of Sonora and Sinaloa, and is no doubt fomented by enterprising spirits from our side of the border, with disaffected ones in Mexico, both of which elements abound in the heterogeneous population now laying vast foundations of empire on the American borders of the Pacific Ocean. Such a scheme is assisted by the condition of affairs within the republic of Mexico itself.

That Government, although counting a period of existence of barely fifty years, is worn out and confessedly incompetent to perform the duties for which governments are instituted among men. Peace has fled the land, except it be in some mountain fastness, where a bold Indian like Alvarez, in Guerrero, or Lozada, in Tepic, defies the Government within his territory. Industry and trade have dwindled until they are the mere shadows of those of former days; public revenue has become the legitimate prey of every local ruler, and the bonds of society are so completely dissolved that human life and individual liberty are safe only in the large cities, or within the vale of poverty and individual obscurity. To-day we behold the degrading spectacle of a national government sitting in the halls of the Montezumas, fulminating worthless paper decrees against the robbers and kidnappers who prowl securely on every road within the republic.

We are not disposed to lay upon the present rulers of Mexico the whole blame for this state of things, nor do we look to them for the cure of evils which are not entirely of their creation. They are but simple individuals in a social and political organization which obeys laws called into existence with the birth of the government, and these must work out their full mission. Every nation at its inception receives an impulse which may be called the law of its political existence. When the thirteen colonies rebelled against the British crown they were separate political organizations, conflicting and often at war with each other. The first impulse was towards union and centralization, by the calling of a general congress. From this came the confederation for the war; out of this the greater centralization of the Constitution of 1787, and from that we have gone on centralizing our political forms to the present day, when we witness its thus far greatest but not ultimate degree of centralization. In this we but obey the impulse received at the birth of our political forms.

So it was with Mexico, only her impulse was in an opposite direction. When New Spain rebelled against the Spanish crown it was a centralized viceroyalty, divided into departments merely for the convenience of fiscal administration. The political impulse which attended the birth of the Mexican nation was one of decentralization. The departments were erected into sovereign States. Government there has followed the line of this impulse until for years past its decrees have been powerless beyond a radius of thirty leagues from the capital, and not obeyed unless they coincided with the personal interest of local rulers. As with us society has prospered with the growing strength of government to protect, so in Mexico has it dwindled with the decay of the protecting power. The entire political being of Mexico is dry-rotted with the law of its existence. It can look for regeneration only in the breaking up of its present forms and the establishment of new ones upon other principles, of which the proposed new Republic of the Occident is an example. Within Mexico itself there are now at work the germs of other similar movements, and the end of all these will be one. Each in turn will be attracted to our stronger political system, as Texas was, until all revolve in the harmony of the Union.

Some three years ago, in this city, at the old Union League Club House, General Grant, in a crisp little speech, referred to our sister republic as a proper subject for active intervention. From that passing remark we were satisfied that the General, who goes for thorough work, did not admire the dilly-dallying and temporizing policy of Mr. Seward towards Louis Napoleon. Nor do we suppose that the General is altogether satisfied with the success of the Secretary of State in getting rid of the Franco-Austrian imperial usurpation by persistent scolding. Nor is it likely that the do-nothing programme upon which General Rosecrans, our new Minister to the Juarez Government, seems to be acting will be followed under Grant's administration. We expect something better and more comprehensive and decisive from the practical mind of our great soldier. We dare say that Grant has not forgotten (for he was there at the time) the great mistake made by General Scott, when in occupation of the Mexican capital, in refusing to accept the government of the republic as a free gift, and with a splendid salary, as the Captain-General, in the name of the United States. We anticipate in some practical shape the revival under President Grant of the grand idea involved in that offer to General Scott, and within the next four years, in all probability, as a territorial delegate to begin with, we shall have a man in Congress from each of the Mexican States. Sooner or later this substantially will be the solution of the Mexican question, and General Grant is the proper man so to settle it.

Senator Hamlin as Vice-President.

From the N. Y. Times.

There is a feeling of general satisfaction at Mr. Hamlin's return to the United States Senate, due to the public appreciation of his own merits and not all to any dissatisfaction with Mr. Morrill, whom he succeeds. Expressions of this feeling are almost always accompanied with complaints of the injustice done him by the Republican Convention of 1864, in not renominating him with Mr. Lincoln for a second term. But this is scarcely just, for he failed of a renomination, not at all because of any distrust or complaint of his official character, but because it was thought important by those who directed and controlled the sentiment of the Convention, that some prominent Union Democrat from the South should go on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln then, on the eve of peace, just as Mr. Hamlin, a prominent Union Democrat from the North, had been run with him in 1860, on the eve of war. When Mr. Lincoln was first nominated it was over Mr. Seward—and either Senator Morgan, Preston King, or any other prominent New Yorker could have had the nomination for the Vice-Presidency then—but for their peremptory refusal to accept it. But the New York delegation, to whom the selection was conceded by common consent, named Mr. Hamlin because he had been a Democrat up to the Kansas crisis, and had refused to go with his party on that question.

Like all Vice-Presidents Mr. Hamlin had little opportunity to take an active part in the questions that arose during his official term—and, of course, at its close had no stronger hold on the country or his party than at its beginning. In the Convention of 1864, therefore, while it was conceded that Mr. Lincoln's nomination was essential to the cause of the Union, as an indication of the settled purpose of the people to preserve it, no such importance was attached to the renomination of Mr. Hamlin. Every one would have been contented with it, but no one saw any special reason for desiring it, and his name was heard only casually in the canvass. The feeling was very strong that the Vice-President should be a Union man from the Southern States; that the nomination of such a man would be a just reward for fidelity to the Union cause under great difficulties, and would facilitate the restoration of the Union upon the downfall of the Rebellion. Mr. Johnson was the most prominent of this class, though there was a strong feeling in favor of Mr. Holt.

There were some who strongly resisted and denounced the nomination of any Southern man, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens being at their head, and their candidate was D. S. Dickinson of this State. The question again, as in 1860, turned mainly on the decision of the New York delegation—the issue with them being directly between Johnson and Dickinson, and being finally decided in Johnson's favor by only two majority. When this vote was thus given in convention, Pennsylvania, which had voted for Hamlin, changed and went with New York, and this virtually settled the question. Mr. Stevens denounced the choice of the Convention, declaring that no Southern man had any right to a place in the Government, or could be trusted in it; but even he neither hinted nor probably felt any special doubt of Mr. Johnson's fidelity to the Union cause, or to the party which had put him in nomination. He probably had towards him very much the same feeling he had towards Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Hamlin resumes the place he held in the Senate when he was made Vice-President. He commanded general respect for his ability and integrity, and after he joined the Republican party was a staunch and effective supporter of its principles. He has taken very little part in public affairs during the last four years, and is quite free from the dissensions, personal and political, which have grown up in that time. He has the full confidence of the Republicans of his State, and will render good service in the position to which they have called him.

Quarter-Deck Privileges.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A surgeon in the navy is a human being. Moreover, the presumption is that he is an educated gentleman. We do not by any means assert that he is equal to a rear-admiral, or even, perhaps, to that perfection of promise, a midshipman; but then, when pain and anguish wring the brow, is he not a ministering angel, with his tourniquets, saws, scalpels, splints, probes, lancets, and, moreover, with the skill to use, for the saving of life or the alleviation of pain, all those ingenious implements? If a line officer should be grievously wounded, and should require instant manipulation, would he consider it to be intrusive on the part of the surgeon to rush upon the quarter-deck to attend to his case? On the contrary, would he not welcome the doctor with delight? It seems, however, that the professional personage is not good enough for those sacred planks. One would that in many cases his company would be sought for the sake of his conversation; that well-bred officers would be pleased to show him merited attention; and that a sentiment of gratitude would save him from insult and neglect. We whose fortune it is to live upon land, make much of our physicians when they bring us balm from Gilead, and a good chat with a good doctor is often found to be much more sanative than all his pills and powders; but seafaring, we suspect, is not promotive of the blander virtues. At any rate, the naval doctors have sent a complaint to Congress that they "are not allowed the privileges of the quarter-deck and the cabin," and a proposition to remedy this evil is now pending in the House of Representatives. We are ashamed to say that to the passage of this measure, which their own ill-manners alone have rendered necessary, there is an organized opposition on the part of the line officers, who are signing and sending in petitions in support of their dignity. We have before known commodores to ill-treat their chaplains, but we should have supposed that common prudence would have kept them from thus rashly offending those to whom their very lives may at any time be committed. The surgeon is not only an officer, but one of the most important officers in the ship's company; for occasions may at any time arise which will make him responsible in some degree for the lives of the men and the consequent safety of the vessel. Unquestionably the result of degrading the office must be to drive able medical men out of the navy.

While we are perfectly well aware that certain distinctions of rank are necessary for the discipline of the ship, we are quite unable to see how the good of the service is to be promoted by a rigid adherence to the rules of a puffed-up and pompous etiquette. In the army, during the late war, there was always a reasonable degree of familiarity between the officers and the rank and file, and we have never heard that the latter fought a morsel the worse for it. A good officer knows how to secure the respect and obedience of his men without snubbing them; and an admiral who is afraid of losing his dignity by encountering a surgeon on the quarter-deck must have precious little dignity to lose. At any rate, he will hardly help matters by treating with disrespect one to whom a majority of the crew are commanded to show a studied deference.

If our public ships were commanded by earls, with barons' sons for lieutenants, and baronets' sons for midshipmen, some might think it proper enough to remind the doctors of their low degree. But if we have Democracy everywhere else, what reason is there why we should not have a little of it in our war ships? It is easy even for a landsman to see that sometimes the word of an officer must be imperative, and that it would never do to call a town meeting to consider the propriety of reefing topsails. So, too, if a surgeon is ordered to do something, he must obey, or disobey at the peril of a court of inquiry. All this, however, has nothing to do with the social intercourse of a ship. An Admiral who thinks it discreditable to have a staff officer on his quarter-deck might send him to mess with the men, or might masthead him for making his physic a little too nasty. And it is simply because there is a natural tendency in mankind to abuse authority that we find some sea-captains treating their seamen like dogs, and running the risk of damages on getting ashore. Instead of falling into this fault, we believe that a considerate naval officer, since he is forced sometimes to be peremptory, will temper the austerities of his place by a judicious courtesy. A sensible man will know how to do this without in the least lessening the weight of his authority. We may be sure that if the great man be a boor in his manners, those under him in rank will follow his example, until the beardless middy will feel quite at liberty to snub the surgeon, unless the gallant boy happens to have the belly-ache. If any admiral of the rear, or other description, can prove to Congress that the presence of a surgeon on the quarter-deck endangers the ship, then we are in favor of a law forbidding the said surgeon to set foot thereon, under penalty of being straightway knocked down. If line officers think that the service is not grand enough for them, with mere doctors admitted to the privileged place, perhaps it would be well to abolish the doctor altogether, and give up the crew to the medical mercies of the gunner and boatswain. But while the doctor stays in the ship at all, we insist that he should be treated like a gentleman.

Deterioration of the American Senate.

From the N. Y. World.

The new law regulating the election of Senators brings so many of these elections together, that we form a readier estimate of the average fitness of the new members than when they were chosen one by one, according to the caprice of the State Legislatures. The general impression produced by the elections last week is humiliatingly unfavorable to the future character of the Senate. Most of the new Senators are men of mediocre talents and standing, and some of them notoriously corrupt in their political morals. The carpet-bag Senators recently admitted from the reconstructed States are of a still lower grade. This great influx of mean abilities and low morals into a body which has for many years lost its former reputation and prestige, forbodes alterations in the structure of our government. The Senate, as new constituted, is a great absurdity, except in connection with State sovereignty and State importance. It is a gross injustice to New York, with its four millions of people, that it should have only the same weight in the Senate as petty States whose population is barely sufficient to entitle them to a single representative in the other House. Its inherent absurdity is attested by the universal sense of the American people, who, in constituting their State Legislatures, have in no instance, from first to last, organized a Senate on the same principle. In the State governments, the Senate districts, like the Assembly districts, are made equal to one another in point of population, each Senator having a constituency of the same size as every other. The deviation from this equitable rule in the Federal Senate was a concession to the sovereignty of the individual States. But the sovereignty of the States, although it remains true as a constitutional doctrine, has been practically abolished since the advent of the Republican party; and, if the large States are to lose the advantages of sovereignty, there is no reason why they should bear its disabilities and burdens.

In a practical view, there is no section of the country, nor any great interest, which is any longer benefited by the present constitution of the Senate. While slavery existed, and was jealous of its security, the equal representation of the States in the Senate was of great practical consequence. Up to 1850, new States were admitted into the Union in pairs, a new slave State always coming in at about the same time as a new free State. The consequence was, that the South remained equal to the North in the Senate long after the growth of Northern population made it inferior in the House of Representatives. While this equality in the Senate lasted Congress could pass no law to which the slaveholding States made a unanimous opposition. The equality was broken by the admission of California as a free State, which gave the North a preponderance in both branches of Congress. Many sagacious men saw that, from that hour, slavery or the Union was doomed. The door was then finally shut against the admission of any more slave States; and the certain future multiplication of free States would in time make the latter numerous enough to amend the Constitution and throw down all the barriers by which slavery was protected. It was the fear of this which precipitated the South into secession, in the vain hope of saving by arms what it seemed destined to lose by Northern preponderance in the Union. But the war swept slavery clean away, and there remains in this country no interest which derives any protection from the equal representation of the States in the Federal Senate. This rule, at present, works nothing but injustice. It gives to the New England States twelve Senators to represent a smaller population than that of New York, which has only two; and the disproportion is still more glaring when the large States are compared with some of the least populous. The original reasons for the rule have ceased, and nothing but its injustice remains.

This injustice would be long borne without complaint, if the system continued to operate, as it did formerly, in giving us a Senate of able statesmen. Thirty years ago the American Senate was perhaps the ablest legislative body, in proportion to its size, that the world has ever seen. It was only two-thirds as large as it is at present, and among its members were Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Silas Wright, James Buchanan, Thomas H. Benton, William C. Rives, Richard H. Bayard, William C. Preston, John Davis, John J. Crittenden, Hugh L. White, and a number of others scarcely less able and distinguished. Of late years the character of this body has been steadily degenerating. The recent admission of the carpet-baggers and the low standing of most of the Senators just elected degrade the body to such a level that it can no longer command the respect of the country. The new accessions of mediocrity and venality must soon bring it into contempt; and the people of the large States will indignantly inquire, why every just principle of representation should be violated to bring together a body of legislators who are a discredit to the country and whose long terms make them practically irresponsible. Any system which should give us a Senate of great ability, dignity, moral elevation, and legislative experience would be strongly intrenched in the respect and affections of the people, although they might be sensible of the inequality and injustice of the mode of choice; but they will be keenly alive to the defects of the system, when they see it producing such fruits as it is now about to exhibit.

Manhood Rights.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.

"The common school-house, the centre and power of our educational system, the people's colleges, should be found everywhere in our land, with doors wide open, inviting all to enter upon whom God has stamped the sign and signet of manhood."—*Address of Ex-Governor Pollock, of Pennsylvania.*

We have reproduced these words in our columns as giving expression to several thoughts that we suppose deserve the attention of all those in our State who are interested in the work of popular education. The conception of what our common schools should be, as it now holds in the public mind, will determine their character and extent. The creations of men do not usually transcend their idea of what it should accomplish. Our free public schools will not serve any higher purpose than will be fashioned in their plan of organization. This will afford all the education—we mean formal education—that nine-tenths of the future citizens of our State will receive. They will be for them the colleges of the State, and are properly named "the people's colleges." This requires that very special attention should be bestowed on them so as to make them as valuable to the people as possible, that they should be made to afford, as near as can be, all the training that is needed by a citizen of a free government, as fitness for all the responsible positions imposed upon him; that his college training effectively serve him in the vocation in which he serves his generation. It is a question that invites a candid consideration, What amount or degree of education shall the State afford to her children? Does this question now receive the attention it should from our legislators, as they are preparing to enact the law that provides for this education? So much, in our view, of the future of the State depends on this education that, in leaving out of view the personal benefit of individuals, so deeply is the State in her organic life to be affected by it that, simply as patriots, there is overwhelming interest attaching to the work now in hand by the General Assembly. We do not now intend to criticise the plan that has been prepared by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, nor do we propose to speak of any probable changes to be made upon it. What we are intent upon is, that the schools shall fully realize the *ideal* of "colleges for the people" in every community, accessible to every child of North Carolina. It is the State's bounty bestowed on them, and it should be worthy of the State, and realize the purpose of its bestowment. We shall not now indicate a curriculum for these public schools, but only ask that such be the course of study prescribed in them that it will serve to fit the pupils for life and its duties, as that life lies open before them under our free Government. There are now incessant cries coming up to the ears of the General Assembly from an effete past—from the lips of stolid prejudice—from niggardly, selfish ignorance, and even from a press that sacrifices all to the ungodly ends of partisan success, to deter from an advance step in the education of the masses of the people. Should not the education that the State provides qualify its citizens not only to be intelligent electors, but also qualify them to fill any and all offices and places in the State acceptably and efficiently? Shall those who are expected to serve the State be required to educate themselves for the work at their private cost? Should not the State prepare all, that she may select from the whole number such as she may need? We maintain that the State should afford, in "the people's colleges," education in such departments as are needed to qualify for active duty, in and for the State. Should not every citizen have a correct acquaintance with the history of his State and the Union; with the institutions and laws of the same; with the principles of political economy; with knowledge of such arts and sciences as enter into the employ of the agriculturist and the mechanic? And should not an education, with a view to the business of life and its successful prosecution, be offered at least to the acceptance of all? This it is for our educators to consider, and our General Assembly to give or refuse. Such studies we deem essential to be taught in the "people's college."

In addition to this education afforded, it is demanded in our day that it be unrestricted. In Governor Pollock's words, that the schools, or rather colleges of the State, "invite every one to enter upon whom God has stamped the sign and signet of manhood." We hail such utterances from the Keystone State with emotions of pleasure. Even in that State of Pennsylvania the prejudice of color has been very extreme. When such representative men as Governor Pollock, whom the people have delighted to honor, rise above all contemptible opposition growing out of race, we hope speedily to see the schools of the State and the ballot-box accessible to every one who bears God's "sign and signet of manhood." It will be a sturdy blow at antiquated ideas before which political party opposition must yield. We are hopeful of a better day when God's image will be acknowledged wherever seen.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2p PHILADELPHIA.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND DUTY PAID. 4 11

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL 22

FINANCIAL.

THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD COMPANY

OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THEIR

First Mortgage Bonds

AT PAR.

Nine Hundred and Sixty Miles

Of the line West from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the distance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 400 miles, and both Companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole

Grand Line to the Pacific

Will be Open for Business in the Summer of 1869.

The regular Government Commissioners have pronounced the Union Pacific Railroad to be FIRST CLASS in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:—

"Taken as a whole, THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED, AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EXCEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward and the rapidity with which it has been executed are without parallel in history, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equalled." The report concludes by saying that "the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching completion under such favorable auspices." The Company now have in use 137 locomotives and nearly 2000 cars of all descriptions. A large additional equipment is ordered to be ready in the Spring. The grading is nearly completed, and ties distributed for 120 miles in advance of the western end of the track. Fully 120 miles of iron for new track are now delivered west of the Missouri River, and 90 miles more are *en route*. The total expenditures for construction purposes in advance of the completed portion of the road is not less than eight million dollars.

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in U. S. Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $28,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company has already received $24,078,000 of this subsidy, being in full on the 940 miles that have been examined by the United States Commissioners.

Government Aid—Security of the Bonds.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more*. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security. The earnings from the way or local business for the year ending June 30, 1868, on an average of 472 miles, were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS, which, after paying all expenses, were much more than sufficient to cover all interest liability upon that distance, and the earnings for the last five months have been $2,336,870. They would have been greater if the road had not been taxed to its utmost capacity to transport its own material for construction. The income from the great passenger travel, the China freights, and the supplies for the new Rocky Mountain States and Territories, must be ample for all interest and other liabilities. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years *six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond with such guarantees were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from 20 to 25 per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices.

The price for the present is PAR.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 S. THIRD Street,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

And in New York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,

No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

NEW YORK.

Jan. 1, 1869. 1 2 thstu

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 1 3m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chestnut. 9 28

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds

OF THIS COMPANY AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

At which rate the holder of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES can make a profitable exchange.

COUPONS due January 1 CASHED, or bought at full rates for Gold.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCK, GOLD
AND NOTE BROKERS.

Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.

GENERAL AGENTS,
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA
AND
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.

PACIFIC RAILROAD NEARLY FINISHED.

1550 MILES BUILT.

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.

AND THE

Central Pacific Railroad Company

Have added Eight Hundred (800) Miles to their lines during the current year, while doing a large local passenger and freight business. The through connection will undoubtedly be completed next summer, when the through traffic will be very great. Forty thousand men are now employed by the two powerful companies in pressing forward the great national highway to a speedy completion. Only 200 miles remain to be built, which mostly are graded and ready for the rails.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for sale at par and interest, and First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad at 103 and interest.

The principal and interest of both Bonds are payable in gold.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

STERLING & WILDMAN.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 South THIRD Street,

AGENTS FOR SALE OF

First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also

First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest.

Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.

DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.

STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 3 thths

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gilles Dallett,	George L. Busby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH R. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

H. WALKER & SONS
mwf No. 11 North SIXTH

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Mr. Evan O. Jackson, the well known Pension Agent, died at his residence in this city on Sunday, in the 68th year of his age.

—Inspection of flour and meal for the week ending January 21:—Barrels of superfine, 7238; do. Rye, 79; do. condemned, 136; total, 7563.

—The following are the receipts and prices for the week ending January 23 at the Farmers' Hay Market:—Loads of hay, 448; straw, 77; prime timothy, per 100 lbs., $1·20@1·25; mixed, $1·10@1·15; inferior, $1@1·05; straw, $1·25@1·30.

—The following vessels cleared from this port last week with petroleum:—Barque Idolique, for London, with 116,912 gallons; barque Harmony, for Antwerp, with 44,852 do.; brig Given, for Halifax, with 1000 do.; making a total of 162 764 gallons for the week, and 1,199,428 gallons since the first of January. Five barques and two brigs are now loading for foreign ports.

—The monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening, and their hall was crowded to its full capacity. George W. Mears, Esq., Vice-President of the Association, in the chair. After the usual opening exercises, Rev. Moseley H. Williams read the essay of the evening, which was listened to with much interest. The subject was "The Man of the World."

—James McDermott, a victualler, has been appointed by Mayor Fox to the police of the Seventeenth district, and James Haggerty to the same district. Mr. Haggerty was a sailor in the United States Navy, and served during the war on several gunboats, and finally on the frigate St. Lawrence. Hugh McCullough, of the Third ward, is also appointed on the police. He was in the navy during the war, and was promoted to master-at-arms for meritorious services. He took part in the first attack on Fort Sumter, and was at the capture of Port Royal, and Fernandina, Florida.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136¼.

—Burglars are again infesting Camden.

—The sailors now in New York have struck for higher wages.

—Senator Morrow B. Lowry had an attack of paralysis yesterday.

—One thousand distilleries are in operation in the United States.

—Chicago reports little else but murders, and she has no rival, save New York.

—The Rev. Dr. Littlejohn will be consecrated Bishop of Long Island to-morrow.

—One thousand miles of the Union Pacific Railroad are now finished and in operation.

—The health of Governor Geary is improving, but he is not yet able to attend to business.

—From North Carolina we have reports of additional outrages by the Rebels in that old Commonwealth.

—Fires yesterday at Boston, Mass., and Hamilton, Canada, destroyed property to the amount of $65,000.

—E. G. Randall has been convicted of robbing the mails at Portland, Oregon, and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment.

—Cassius M. Andrews was arrested at Buffalo on Sunday afternoon, charged with issuing a large amount of forged checks on business men.

—Blaisdell and Eckdell, convicted in New York of defrauding the Government of the whisky tax, were yesterday sentenced each to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

—Our efficient police have driven the thieves and burglars of our city across the river to Camden. Good! They will have New Jersey justice speedily meted out to them—either the State's Prison or the gallows.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—Serious troubles have recently taken place in Jesu Maria Ward. Yesterday afternoon these disturbances broke out again in the same quarter. Some people on the house-tops fired upon the volunteers in the streets, and the latter returned the fire. It is not known whether any one was killed.

At a late hour in the evening the house of Senor Aldana, a rich planter, suspected of giving aid and comfort to the revolutionists, was entered by police officers, supported by a guard of volunteers, and searched for arms supposed to have been hidden there. The building was badly damaged by the troops. The Spaniards report that this house was one of those from which the volunteers were fired upon.

At nine o'clock on the same night, in the vicinity of the Louvre. Cofiee House and Tacon Theatre opposite, shots were fired at some volunteers who were passing through the street. The lower hall of the Louvre was crowded with people, who were utterly ignorant of what are going on outside, or on the upper floors of the building. The detachment of volunteers halted, faced the Louvre and fired upon the guests indiscriminately, with fatal results.

Several Spanish gentlemen, Government employes and officers of the army, were killed. Two German merchants, Messrs. Rechling and Lappenberg, and many other persons, were dangerously wounded. Samuel Cokner, a well-known photographer from the United States, was attacked and killed near the Louvre, about the same time, by some armed men who are supposed to have belonged to the volunteer force.

While the advance was leaving Villanouva Theatre, shots were fired by which two ladies and several children were killed.

A meeting of the commanders of the volunteer forces in the city was held to-day. General Dulce was present and deplored the recent occurrences. It was resolved that all volunteers, excepting those on guard, shall hereafter remain at their homes, and only come out when a signal of twelve guns is fired, or at the command of their chief officers, until the arrival of additional troops from Spain.

Sailors from the Spanish men-of-war in the harbor are to perform patrol duty, and they are now patrolling the streets outside the walls.

Business has been suspended since the commencement of the disturbances with the volunteers, but the people are now greatly relieved and the feeling of security grows stronger, as the sailors are well disciplined, sober and faithful, and perform their duties to the satisfaction of all. The city is now perfectly quiet.

HAVANA, Jan. 25—10 P. M.—All quarters of the city, inside and outside the walls, are quiet. Nothing has occurred to-night to disturb the public tranquility. The killing of Mr. Cokner is the general theme of conversation, and is looked upon as a cowardly assassination.

The American schooner Arresta, formerly a Key West wrecker, has been brought to this port as a prize by the Spanish ganboat Belta, on suspicion of carrying supplies to the rebels. When discovered, they pretended to be engaged in wrecking a ship lost on Colorado reefs. The Arresta cleared from Key West on the 8th for Sisal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—A Cuba special to the *Herald* says:—Advices from St. Thomas to the 18th instant have been received. News had reached there from St. Domingo that President Baez had sold Alta Vela to a French company, ignoring the previous sale of the island. The American consul at St. Domingo had protested against the transaction and sent for a man-of-war. Baez remained in his capital, around which intrenchments had been thrown up. He had invited ex-President Cabral and his followers to return to their country, and they will do so if Baez agrees that an election for a new President be held and all political prisoners be released.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The political news to-day is meagre and unimportant. Reverdy Johnson has accepted an invitation to dine with the corporate authorities at Manchester some time in February.

Heavy Bank Robbery in Baltimore.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Inspector Dilks to-day received a telegram from the Baltimore detective police, stating that one of the banks of that city (name not given) was entered by burglars on Friday night, who broke into the vault and robbed it of money and bonds to the amount of $125,000. No trace of the thieves has been obtained. The property stolen is of the following denominations:—Central Pacific Railroad bonds, $15,000; Union Pacific Railroad bonds, $6000; 5-20 bond of 1862, $1000; 5-20 bond of 1864, $6000; 5-20, convertible, $4000; Washington county, Md., bonds, $20,000; bonds New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, $30,000; bonds New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, $8000; bonds Western Maryland Railroad, $25,000; greenbacks, $9000.

The Contested Election.

Before Examiners Messick and Batturs the contested election case was resumed yesterday afternoon, when the following testimony was adduced relative to the Fourth division of the Twenty-fifth ward:—William Cooper, No. 1107 Somerset street; Alexander McKay, No. 1024 Somerset street; Hugh H. Jones, William Lentz, No. 1409 Fisher street, testified to having voted the Republican ticket in this division at the October election. The last-named witness further testified that he was on duty as a policeman at these polls all day, except during dinner, and saw the deputy sheriffs there.

The counsel for the incumbents objected to questions as to the conduct of these officers, as the specification relating thereto had been withdrawn by the contestants in open court.

Witness resumed—Did not see them interfere with any man, but they tried to drive the police away from the place; were charged by the lieutenant to keep a convenient distance away from the polls, so as to hear and see what was going on, but not to interfere with the voters; he left an officer in charge of our squad, who afterwards went away, and left Officer Joseph Winmill in charge, and he and Officer William Taylor were assaulted while discharging their duties by these men, who got hold of the former, and tried to drag him away from the polls, and went to their assistance. Winmill was not near the window when the difficulty occurred.

Jacob Jacoby, No. 1417 Fisher street; Joseph Hagerman, No. 1412 Belgrade street; James A. Fyle, No. 1023 Buston street; George Prescott, No. 1412 Richmond street, and Joseph Jackson, No. 1552 Richmond street, also testified to voting the Republican ticket in this division.

Mrs. Rose Ann Mahon, No. 1153 Williams street, testified that Edward Carr lives on William street, above Salmon, and never lived where she does. He is assessed at No. 1153 Williams street, and is on the list of voters.

Mrs. Mary Gallagher, No. 1529 Mullen street, testified that James Short moved from the house where she lives to this side of the Reading Railroad about nine months ago. He is assessed at No. 1520 Mullen street, and is on the list of voters.

John Yost, No. 1414 Richmond street; W. M. Pickup, No. 1134 Somerset street; Benedict Darlington, No. 1422 Richmond street; and James Patterson, No. 1415 Salem street, all testified to voting the Republican ticket in this division.

As to the Sixth division of the Seventeenth ward, Miss Mary Devlin, No. 307 Master street, testified that she lived in a three-story three-roomed house, and kept boarders; the first floor was used as a store, the second to cook in, and the third William Allen and Edward McKeen, two boarders, slept in, together with her children; Cornelius Donnelly left about two months ago; could not say whether he came there before election; could not say when Charles Brady came or went; no others were boarding there during the summer or fall; nobody came there before election to board and said they were sent there; did not know Daniel Murphy; James Dugan died several years ago; Daniel Landregan did not live back of witness, but moved some time ago to American and Master streets; had not seen him since July last; did not know whether he was dead or not.

Daniel Murphy, James Dugan, Daniel Landegran, Neall Donnelly, Charles Brady, and Felix Connelly are on the list of voters, and assessed at No. 307 Master street.

Henry Lance, Robert Donnelly, James Floyd, No. 1440 North Second street; Lackian Cameron, No. 1425 Phillips street; Joseph W. Scott, No. 1407 North Fourth street; Thomas W. Jackson, Charles Seeburger, No. 1417 North Fourth street; George Patton, No. 1413 Phillips street, and James McCobb, No. 1422 North Second street, all testified to voting the Republican ticket in this division.

Mrs. Lincoln Petitions Congress for a Pension.

The President pro tem. of the Senate laid before that body yesterday the following petition from Mrs. Lincoln, written upon note paper, with a heavy mourning border:—

To the Hon. Vice-President of the United States—Sir:—I herewith most respectfully present to the honorable Senate of the United States an application for a pension. I am a widow of a President of the United States whose life was sacrificed in his country's service; that said calamity has very greatly impaired my health, and by the advice of my physicians I have come over to Germany to try the mineral waters, and during the winter to go to Italy, but my financial means do not permit me to take advantage of the urgent advice given me, nor can I live in the style becoming the widow of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation, although I live as economically as I can. In consideration of the great services my deeply-lamented husband has rendered to the United States, and of the fearful loss I have sustained by his untimely death—his martyrdom, I may say—I respectfully submit to your honorable body this petition, hoping that a yearly pension may be granted me, so that I may have less pecuniary care.

I remain most respectfully,

MRS. A. LINCOLN.

Frankfort, Germany.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Bradley's Case—An Order to Restore him to Practice.

The following is the writ of mandamus served upon the Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia yesterday morning in the matter of the restoration of Joseph H. Bradley, Sr., to his position as a member of the bar of said court:—

United States of America:—The President of the United States to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and Justices thereof, greeting:—

Whereas, It has been made to appear to the Supreme Court of the United States that Joseph H. Bradley was duly admitted and enrolled as an attorney and solicitor authorized to exercise the rights, privileges, and franchises thereof in your court; yet you, the Justices of said Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, without reasonable cause, have unjustly removed said J. H. Bradley from the place and office of attorney and solicitor to the said court, to the no small damage and grievance to him, the said J. H. Bradley, as set forth in his complaint to said Supreme Court of the United States in that behalf, and which fully appears of record in the said court;

Now, therefore, in order that speedy justice shall be done in this behalf to said J. H. Bradley, you are hereby enjoined that, immediately after the receipt of this writ, you do restore or cause to be restored the said J. H. Bradley into said place and office of one of the attorneys and solicitors in your court, with all the liberties, privileges, and franchises of said place of one of the attorneys and solicitors of your court belonging and appertaining, lest on your default herein complaint should be made to the said Supreme Court of the United States; and how you shall have executed this writ make known to the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States on the 26th day of January, 1869, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness—The Hon. S. P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, this 21st day of January, 1869.

D. A. MIDDLETON,
Clerk of Supreme Court of the United States.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has not yet acted in this matter.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

The Election Committee

heard this morning further argument from Judge P. A. Schal, of Texas, in behalf of Simon Jones, the contestant of Colonel Mann, deceased, who had been seated. Colonel Hunt and Mr. Menard (colored) desiring a further hearing, the Committee continued the case, and further argument will occur to-morrow.

The Reconstruction Committee

heard this morning a delegation of Virginia Methodists in opposition to the plan of the committee of nine, so far as it modifies the Constitution in the matter of church property.

From Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—A prize fight between Mike Donavan, of Chicago, and John Boyne, of Peru, Indiana, was fought near Tipton, Indiana, this morning, resulting in favor of Donovan in 33 rounds.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....7·16 MOON RISES.....
SUN SETS.....5·10 HIGH WATER.....1 08

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, CHARLES WHEELER, W. C. KENT, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.
FOR AMERICA.

Wm. Penn	London	New York	Dec. 26
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 6
Atalanta	London	New York	Jan. 9
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 12
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Jan. 12
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 12
City of London	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 13
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 13
Nestorian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 14
Germania	Southampton	New York	Jan. 15
Pereire	Brest	New York	Jan. 16
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 16
Holsatia	Havre	New York	Jan. 16

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Jan. 26
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 26
Celtia	New York	London	Jan. 26
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 27
Java	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 27
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 28
New York	New York	Bremen	Jan. 28
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 30
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 6
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Jan. 27
Eagle	New York	Havana	Jan. 28
Granada	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Jan. 29

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Stephen Hotchkiss, Hodgdon, Boston D. Cooper, Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.

Schr Ellie Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Armstrong, Owen, cleared at New York 23d inst. for Antwerp, via Philadelphia.

Ship John C. Boynton, Waycott, hence, at Brunswhaven 9th inst.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Barque Nereid, Bearse, hence 18th Sept., at San Francisco 23d inst.

Brig Julia F. Carney, Carney, sailed from Havana 17th inst. for Matanzas, to load for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig J. McIntyre, Haskell, at Cienfuegos 10th inst., reported from Philadelphia—probably from Portsmouth.

Schr Mary J. Farr, Maloy, at Baltimore 24th inst., from New York.

Schr Albert Thomas, Rogers, hence, at Charleston 24th inst.

Schr Surprise, Symmes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday, with 269 bales cotton, 102 casks rice, 11 crates rope cuttings, 10 hhds. and 100 tons iron, 100 empty bbls., and 20,000 feet lumber.

Schr W. O. Irish, Rathbun, hence, at Norfolk 22d instant.

Schrs Juniata, Patton, hence, and Hiawatha, Lee, from Baltimore at Providence 23d inst.

Schr George Clifton, Godfrey, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 22d inst.

Schr Albert Mason, Crowell, hence, at Boston 23d instant.

Schr Bertha Souder, Wooster, hence, at Boston 24th instant.

Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, cleared at Boston 23d inst., for Savannah via Wood's Hole.

Schr Marietta Tilton, Fritzinger, cleared at Boston 23d inst. for Baltimore.

Schr Abraham Lincoln, Dill, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr Othello, Eldridge, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr John Johnson (of Philadelphia), from Havana for Boston, was spoken 20th inst., 25 miles SE. of Cape Cod, with the loss of foremast and maintopmast.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

FROM THE GREAT FIRE

IN MARKET STREET.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES

Again the Champion!

THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.

LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right, as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris.

Manufactured and for sale by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

12 9 wfm2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

852 No. 434 RACE Street

BLANK BOOKS.

AWARDED THE ONLY MEDAL

FOR

BLANK BOOKS

By the Paris Exposition, 1867.

WILLIAM F. MURPHY'S SONS,

No. 339 CHESNUT Street

AND

No. 55 South FOURTH Street,

Blank Book Manufacturers,

STATIONERS,

And Steam Power Printers.

A complete stock of well-seasoned BLANK BOOKS of our own manufacture.

A full stock of COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY of every description. 12 14mwf12 1

JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,

BLANK BOOK

MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,

12 18 fmw3m] PHILADELPHIA.

STATIONERS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED TO No. 184 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ALLEN J. HUBBS, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that CATHARINE HUBBS, the widow of said decedent has filed in said Court her petition for allowance of the sum of $300, elected to be retained by her under the act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be allowed by the Court on SATURDAY, February 13, 1869, unless exceptions be filed thereto

JOHN ROBERTS,
1 26 in th 4t Attorney for Petitioner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ANN HORTON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of DAVIS PEARSON, Executor of the Estate of ANN HORTON, deceased (as stated by C. Towar and John H. Heyl, Executors of said Davis Pearson, deceased), and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, February 5, 1869, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 123 S. SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

1 21 thstu4t JOHN ROBERTS, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ELIZABETH L. MIRKIL, ETC., Vs GEORGE B. MIRKIL.

Sept. Term, 1868. No. 33. In divorce.

GEORGE B. MIRKIL:—

Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed in the above case, returnable SATURDAY, January 30, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal notice having failed on account of the absence of the respondent.

THOMAS K. FINLETTER,
1 22 fstuth4t* Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

To the Creditors of the Bankrupt:—

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM B. BARRETT, of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

ALEX. P. COLESBERRY, Assignee,
1 21 tu3t No. 307 CHESNUT Street.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.

Warranted Permanently Cured.

Without Injury to the System.

Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

8 27 rp No. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

TRUSSES.

TRUSSES. TRUSSES. TRUSSES.

LADIES'

Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Body Belts, Stockings and Bandages, correctly adjusted by a competent Lady, at

"SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT,"
1 29 wfm] No. 1347 CHESNUT Street.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,

81 Monument street, Baltimore.

Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.

On the European Plan.

D. P. MORGAN.

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S

PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE

AND

HYDRO EXTRACTOR,

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers, 7 10mw

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER

For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.

Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.

Call on the General Agent,

C. P. ROSE

No. 727 JAYNE Street,

Between Market and Chesnut,

12 11 fmw3m Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
Wistar Morris, No. 508 S. Third street.
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.

Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1065 Spruce street.

Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1300 Spruce street.
Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.

The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 1 22†

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M to 2 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., until 12 M., on the 20th day of February, 1869, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies from the following points to posts on the Missouri river, as indicated, during the time from March 20, 1869, to October 20, 1869, inclusive, viz:—

From St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Wyandotte, Kansas, to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Leavenworth to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Omaha to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Randall to Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Sully to Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Rice to Forts Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Buford to Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, to Fort Benton.

It will be the endeavor of the Government to ship during the season most favorable for navigation of the river, say between June 1 and August 31. Bidders will state, however, the rate (separately for each month from March 20 to October 20 inclusive, the date of starting, so as to determine the rate to be paid) at which they will perform the service from each of the starting points of destination above named, as follows:—

1st. The rate at which they will transport each officer and soldier (cabin passage to be provided for officers, and for soldiers necessary facilities for cooking their rations, which will be supplied by the Government).

2d. The rate per 100 pounds at which they will transport supplies.

3d. The rate each at which they will transport horses, mules, cattle, ambulances, carts, wagons, etc. (troughs for feeding animals to be supplied by the steamboat).

A just preference will be given to parties who own and control boats. Boats will be expected to always give the Government freight the preference, and in no case will be allowed to carry private to the exclusion of Government freight.

The contractor will be required to transport stores by land in the event of failure by water; and all stores received by the contractor for transportation must be delivered at their destination within the year 1869.

Bidders will please give the rate at which they will furnish transportation down stream.

In case the contracting party fails to carry freight as required, the Government reserves the right to furnish the transportation at the expense of the contractor; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Government from transporting public supplies on any of its own boats.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all the bids that may be offered.

Bidders are informed that no boat loaded with Government stores will be allowed to go above Sioux City, Iowa, drawing over three and one-half feet of water, and that boats will not be required to go to points above Sioux City with less than 130 tons.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of $10,000, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

As railroad transportation may be required for troops and supplies from Chicago, Illinois, to Sioux City, proposals for the same during the season above specified are invited.

Copy of blank form of river contract to be entered into, in the event of award, and blank forms of proposals, can be had by application to this office, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska; and at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General Fred. Myers, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chicago, Illinois.

Proposals for river transportation should be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation by the Missouri river;" those for rail, "Proposals for Army Transportation from Chicago to Sioux City," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

J. L. DONALDSON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri. 1 25 23t

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQ'RS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, Texas, January 6, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 5, 1869, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Concho, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until May 31, 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on award of contract, and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Fort Concho, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds.

J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 2w Fifth Military District.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 5, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, February 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Concordia, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until June 30 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on acceptance of contract, and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Camp Concordia," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby.

J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 3w Fifth Military District.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, January 6, 1869.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 5, 1869, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Stockton, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until May 31, 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on award of contract, and to continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Fort Stockton, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby.

J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 2w Fifth Military District.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box 4964. 1 19 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

DU CHAILLU!

LION AND GORILLA HUNTING;

OR,

TWO YEARS IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

M. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU will give ONE LECTURE on the above subject, profusely illustrated with paintings, maps, etc., and describing his unique and thrilling adventures in Africa, at

CONCERT HALL,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH,

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1.

Tickets of Admission.....50 cents
Reserved Seats.....75 cents

The sale of tickets for reserved seats will take place at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week, where also tickets without coupons may be had, and at the Hall on the evening of the Lecture. 1 25 7t*

CONCERT HALL.—SCIENTIFIC LECTURES BY DR. J. F. BOYNTON.

LAST TWO OF THE SERIES.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 27, THE AGE OF REPTILES.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, January 29 THE MASTODON AND MAMMOTH PERIOD.

ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.

RESERVED SEATS, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Tickets for the balance of the Course (two in number), with reserved seats, $1 00.

Tickets to be obtained at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street; also at the Hall on the evenings of the lectures. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 1 21 tf

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 26, HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOME.

UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS,

THIRD WEEK

of Dion Boucicault's great sensational drama of AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.

Received on each representation WITH ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.

J. E. McDONOUGH as.....OLD TOM

In order to accommodate those who reside in adjacent cities and towns, there will be a daylight performance ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.

SIX NIGHTS WITH SHAKESPEARE.

MONDAY, AND DURING THE WEEK, Shakespeare's five act Comedy called TWELFTH NIGHT; OR, WHAT YOU WILL,

with new Scenery and Costumes, Shakespearian Music and Fine Cast.

Mrs. JOHN DREW as.....Viola

Aided by the Full Company.

Monday, new Comedy—TAME CATS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 7:45.

J. C. GREGORY.....Sole Lessee and Manager

LAST WEEK OF MISS SUSAN GALTON AND COMIC ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT,

Offenbach's Com

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 & THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1869.

A Princely Office—A Rich Political Plum.

GOVERNOR GEARY, influenced beyond all doubt by a sincere desire to effect a much-needed reform, recommended to the Legislature in his annual message the establishment of an "Insurance Bureau" similar to that in New York and Connecticut. The design of this was clearly to increase the revenues of the State, protect our citizens against the deceptions of bogus companies, and to open a new field for the investment of capital by our own citizens, by providing proper laws for the establishment of Pennsylvania Insurance Companies. As the laws are now, and as the wants of our people are, there can be no doubt but that the whole system is rotten at the core. The fees of the District Attorney of Philadelphia county for examining the books of foreign companies, through an agent, amount to $15,000 per annum or over, while the State gets nothing of this large sum. The establishment of home companies is almost impossible under existing laws; so that we are throwing into the hands of foreigners all our vast insurance interests, and receiving but a comparatively small bonus for the State—although the companies are mulcted to a high figure. There is, therefore, in the whole business of insurance in the Keystone State a fruitful field for renovation.

The Governor having directed attention to it, a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives, and reported favorably on by the Committee on Ways and Means, which is entitled "An Act to establish an Insurance Department." Granting to the author all the laudable desire in the world for the accomplishment of a reform, we cannot see in his bill any remedy for the evils complained of. In the first place, the mere appointment of an Insurance Commissioner is not the panacea for our ills. We want a careful revision of the insurance laws of the State. The defect mainly to be remedied is there. Such a revision cannot be done in a week by a bill. It needs attention and study. As this bill bears upon its face marks of crudity, as far as it goes, and does not pretend to correct the evils of the laws, but merely "charges the Commissioner with the execution of all laws already passed," it is easy to see that it does not cure the defects.

But even supposing that it was intended to leave the revision of the laws to distinct legislative action, still the proposed law does not meet the wants of the people. It makes the Commissioner an autocrat. He has power, solely at his discretion, to refuse to allow any company to issue policies within our borders. He has power to cut them off at any moment. Section seven says:—"Whenever he is *satisfied* that any company has not the requisite assets for doing a safe and legitimate business, or is exceeding its powers, or failing to comply in any way with all the requirements of the law, by its officers or agents, he shall at once revoke all authority he may have given to the same." This is, of course, a fearful power, and he is the sole judge as to what may "satisfy" him. Surely, with this sort of influence he should be required to give heavy security, so that there should be some check on favoritism, malice, or corruption. *The law proposes that his security be fixed at ten thousand dollars.* Such a sum as this is a premium on bribery and partiality. It should be five times that sum.

While, however, the responsibility is as slight as possible, not so the fees. The Commissioner is given a commission for three years, and is not removable except for "good and sufficient cause." Now what will this political plum be worth? His salary is $5000, "which shall be the full remuneration for his services." Now this does not mean, apparently, that he shall receive no fees. It merely means that he shall not come at the end of the year and receive an extra appropriation for extra labor. Such is the way the law reads. If it means otherwise, it should be more clearly expressed. This view is strengthened, as he is in the same section given an additional sum of $1300 for travelling expenses. And, again, a little further on, "the following shall be the fees to be paid to the Insurance Commissioner by the companies or their agents, which fee shall be paid in advance." Nowhere is it said "which fees shall be paid into the treasury of the State." If such is the intention, the theory of Talleyrand that the use of words is to conceal ideas has a good instance furnished. Now what are these fees?

For filing charter	$30·00
For filing changes	10·00
For filing annual statement	20·00
For each certificate of authority	5·00
For copy of paper filed (per folio)	10
For certifying	1·00

In addition to these, the companies must obtain the licenses hereafter from the Commissioner, and not from the Auditor-General, and for this we suppose the old fees continue, say $10 a license. The report of the Auditor-General for 1867—the one we have on hand—shows 220 agents of foreign companies in Pennsylvania paying taxes, not to count our own companies. Now what will be the fees of the Commissioner? Let us sum up:—

Salary	$5000
Travelling	1300
Filing charters for the first year, say	6600
Filing annual statement of annual receipts	4400
Certificates (annual)	1100
Licenses (annual), say	2200
Changes in directors, etc., at least	1000
Fees for filing papers and certifying, say	500

Making the total receipts of the Insurance Commissioner for his first year about $22,060. If this is the intention of the bill, and if this is a reform, we think we might as well keep to the old system. It may not have been the wish of the Committee to make any such a sum payable to the newly-created officer; but, to our mind, from reading a copy of the bill kindly sent us, we think the place of Commissioner will be worth a little more than that of President of the United States, and this, too, supposing that he is irreproachable, honest, and a non-receiver of illicit fees.

State Legislatures—A Contrast.

WHILE inefficient and corrupt legislation is a chronic grievance in Pennsylvania and New York, it is a noteworthy fact that complaints of a similar grievance are rarely heard in the New England States. While the people who live "down East" are not a whit more honest than the body of the good citizens of the Keystone or the Empire Commonwealths, they are evidently more honestly represented in their General Assemblies. The leading cause of this marked difference is probably to be found in the fact that the New England Legislatures (omitting New Hampshire, of which we have no data at hand) contain a much larger number of members, in proportion to population, than the Middle States, as will be seen by the following table, viz.:—

	No. of Senators.	No. of Reps.	Pop. in 1860.
Maine	31	151	628,276
Vermont	30	239	315,116
Massachusetts	40	240	1,231,066
Rhode Island	33	72	174,620
Connecticut	21(about)	250	460 147
	155	952	2,809,225
Pennsylvania	33	100	2,906,115
New York	32	128	3,851,563

It will be seen that each of the New England States named, except Rhode Island, has a larger number of representatives than Pennsylvania, and that, although their aggregate population is less than that of this Commonwealth, they have nearly five times as many State Senators and more than nine times as many Representatives. In New England the average population represented by each Senator is 18,124, and the average population represented by each Representative is 2951, while in Pennsylvania each State Senator represents a population of 88,067, and each Representative 38,851. Immediate accountability to constituents is almost impossible under the system prevailing in this State. The office of Assemblyman is not of sufficient importance to become an object of ambition to men of high talents and extended reputation, and yet it is entirely too important to be entrusted to men destitute of honesty and capacity. As few of the 38,851 constituents of each member of the Legislature can be well acquainted with the personal characteristics of the comparatively obscure candidates for this office, ample opportunities are offered to unworthy aspirants to impose themselves upon careless constituencies, whereas in New England each member must be tolerably well known to a large proportion of the 2951 persons whom he represents.

It is also a much easier task to control by base influences a body of one hundred members than one of from three to four hundred members. It may be alleged that an increase of the number of members of the Legislature would largely increase the expenses of government; but this need not necessarily occur. All the legislative expenses of the New England States named, a few years ago, were as follows:—Maine, $34,829; Vermont, $29,457·30; Massachusetts, $169,983·09; Rhode Island, $10,-715·35; Connecticut, $47,203; total, $292,187·74. The expenses of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1868 were for the Senate $119,770·05, and for the House $233,454·51; total, $353,224·56; or, in other words, five New England States paid for sustaining five legislatures, comprising 1107 members, considerably less than Pennsylvania was taxed for the support of her 133 Senators and Representatives. More money is squandered annually in this State for unnecessary officers, supernumeraries of the Senate and House, than the total amount required in any of the New England States (except Massachusetts) for legislative expenses of every description.

A New Field for Missionaries.

A VAST AMOUNT of telescopic philanthropy has been expended upon the Indians, and the sufferings and wrongs of the "noble savage" have been sung in song and uttered from the rostrum with a pathos and power that have convinced many persons that, in usurping their place, we have become the real blood-thirsty savages, while the Indian soars above us as an interesting mixture of hero, victim, and martyr. The sad stories of acres exchanged for blankets and forests for firewater have at times touched our own sympathies, but the old score was speedily settled with our consciences by the "last Indian outrage" upon the frontier, or the appearance of the first savage attracting spectators in the street—not by his noble bearing and sad aspect, but by his filth, drunkenness, and utter depravity. The readiness of the red man in adopting all the vices of civilized life, without accepting any of its benefits, and in becoming a pauper upon our bounty, has a strong tendency to stifle our feelings of benevolence, and to compel us, in justice to the present generation, to treat the Indian not in memory of what he was or might have been when the free denizen of the whole continent, but as what he is now—cruel, treacherous, thievish, and profligate.

The vigorous campaign instituted recently has brought the question to a crisis, so far as it affects the nomads of the Plains. They have lost their wonted power of deciding where and when to meet our soldiery. A few detached bands of trained troops, confined by the rules of discipline, have not been converted into the mere plaything of sanguinary marauders, free as the winds, to wander at will, and utterly unembarrassed by any tactics except their rule of rapine and murder. The strong measures of our army, under the lead of Sheridan, have brought the wild tribes to terms, and the commanding officer at Fort Cobb announces that thousands of genuine savages, who have not been contaminated by the influence of the whites, and who may be presumed to resemble that primitive type of mankind over whose woes and wrongs we have been called to weep, are about to place themselves under his protection. He also states that this is the right moment for philanthropic endeavors on their behalf, for missionaries may be brought face to face with unlearned and untainted aborigines, under circumstances affording favorable and safe opportunities for impressing them with the teachings of our higher morality and the grand truths of our religion. If a movement in the direction indicated is ever to be made, it should be made quickly, for garrison life is not specially conducive to the morality of the Indians, and peaceful contact with large bodies of white troops is, in the end, scarcely less destructive to them than open warfare.

The Chesnut Street Fire and Its Causes.

AT the time of the recent disastrous fire at the corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets there was but one rumor current concerning the cause of the conflagration, and that was to the effect that the boiler located in the rear portion of the basement of Caldwell's store had exploded. The outbreak of the flames was preceded by loud reports of an explosive nature, which certainly gave a colorable excuse for the supposition that the boiler had exploded; and until it was positively ascertained that the boiler in question was uninjured, no other theory could be advanced. In common with several other journals, we gave credit at the time to the alleged cause of the explosion which was in everybody's mouth. But the testimony before the Coroner's jury yesterday established the fact that the explosion was of another character. The boiler—which was one of the Harrison make, and used for heating purposes alone—was not only found uninjured, but in perfect working order. The testimony of several experts who have examined the boiler established this fact so indisputably that we reproduce a portion of their testimony, as published yesterday:—

"J. V. Merrick sworn—I saw the boiler on Saturday and it was in good condition; the brick work was in good condition; so far as I could see the boiler was in perfect condition; I saw it again this morning in running order; I examined only the boiler in the rear end of the store; it could not have exploded, as it would have been blown to pieces.

"Robert Briggs sworn—I examined the boiler, and it seems to be in as good condition as when made; I am satisfied that there was no explosion; I found the bed of coal partially burned; there were no signs of disturbance; I should judge, that it was quenched by the water thrown; the breakage of the pipes was caused by something falling upon them; I examined the boiler in front and found it in good condition."

Farther testimony may yet definitely establish the true theory of the explosion, but at present it would appear that it, and the fearful disasters which ensued, were the result of an accumulation of gas between the ceiling of the first story and the floor of the second.

Whisky Dethroned.

THE whisky thieves have again come to grief in Brooklyn. Judge Blatchford appears to have a true appreciation of his judicial functions and of his duty to the Government and the people. A few months ago he meted out to Callicott and Enright a punishment which was commensurate with their just deserts, and yesterday he pronounced sentence upon two other notorious members of the whisky ring which has so long defied the Government and the laws. Dr. Blaisdell and John J. Eckel were each awarded three years' imprisonment, while a poor creature by the name of McLaren, who had been the mere dupe of the others, was shown some mercy, as recommended by the jury, being consigned to prison for three months only. When the three years have expired, Blaisdell and Eckel will again come before the Court for sentence on another count in the indictment on which they were convicted. It is not probable that Andrew Johnson will attempt to share their infamy by displaying his passion for Executive clemency in their behalf, so that they are likely to become convinced that there is some little virtue left in the laws which characterize frauds upon the revenue of the country as crimes. We trust that the fate of Blaisdell and Eckel will in some measure deter the other members of the gigantic whisky conspiracy from a persistence in their present course.

NAVAL.

The English Iron-clads.

According to a Parliamentary return just issued, it appears that the number of English iron-plated ships afloat is 34. There are also ten building. Of four floating batteries two are not yet ready for sea. Of the number of armor-clad ships afloat 14 have iron hulls. The following are only partially armor-clad:—Black Prince, 28 guns; Warrior, 32 guns; Defense, 16 guns; Resistance, 16 guns; Achilles, 26 guns; Hector, 18 guns; Valiant, 18 guns; Northumberland, 28 guns; Bellerophon, 15 guns; Hercules, 14 guns; Penelope, 11 guns; Waterwitch, 2 guns; Viper, 2 guns; Monarch, 7 guns. Five of those afloat with iron hulls are wholly armor-clad—the Minotaur, with 26 guns; Agincourt, 28 guns; Prince Albert, 4 guns; Scorpion, 4 guns; Wivern, 4 guns. The Vixen, with 2 guns, has her hull built of both wood and iron, and is only partially armor-clad.

Eight of the ships afloat have wooden hulls, but are wholly armor-clad, viz.:—The Royal Oak, 24 guns; Prince Consort, 24 guns; Caledonia, 24 guns; Lord Clyde, 24 guns; Lord Warden, 18 guns; Favorite, 10 guns; Royal Sovereign, 5 guns. Six of those afloat have wooden hulls, and are partially armor-clad:—The Royal Alfred, 18 guns; Pallas, 8 guns; Research, 4 guns; Enterprise, 4 guns. The fleet of iron-clads afloat represents in the aggregate 720 guns.

Out of the 34 vessels afloat, 13 are built on Mr. Reed's plan and five on Captain Coles' turret plan. The first cost of some of the iron vessels now complete, including fittings, but exclusive of incidental and establishment charges, was as follows:—Northumberland, £459,109; Minotaur, £452,827; Agincourt, £446,115; Achilles, £444,-590; Warrior, £356,990; Black Prince, £357,993; Bellerophon, £343,076; Prince Albert, £201,613. The cost of some of the wooden vessels was:—Lord Clyde, £273,824; Lord Warden, £316,837; Royal Alfred, £269,370; Ocean, £253,815; Caledonia, £264,658; Prince Consort, £226,996.

The Swiftsure and the Triumph have their hulls of iron sheathed with wood. They are to carry 14 guns each, with a tonnage for each vessel of 3893 horse-power, 800 each. These ten ships represent in the aggregate 107 guns. Two are to be built on Captain Cole's plan, and eight on Mr. Reed's plan. The estimated first cost of the Captain is £335,000, that of the Audacious £222,557, that of the Invincible £221,757, and that of the Vanguard £249,759. The names of the four floating batteries—three of which have iron hulls and are wholly armor-clad—are the Erebus, with 16 guns; the Terror, with 16 guns; and the Thunderbolt, with 16 guns; the Thunder, with 14 guns, has a wooden hull, but is wholly armor-clad. The first cost of these batteries is thus stated:—Erebus, £82,939; Terror, £80,726; Thunderbolt, £80 230; Thunder, £59 776. The above 48 ships and batteries represent in the aggregate 689 guns, and horse-power of 35,290.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA INDGLYARIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists, h & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4] No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., LECTURES THIS EVENING AT THE ALEXANDER CHURCH, corner of NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets, ON "JOHN BUNYAN AND HIS RELATION TO CERTAIN LIVE ISSUES OF CHURCH AND STATE." Tickets, 50 cents. 1t*

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR.—Office of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, January 22 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the following ordinance to prevent the killing of birds in the city of Philadelphia will be strictly enforced from and after the above date:—

An Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Prevent the Killing of Birds in the City of Philadelphia," approved January 1, 1869.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That any person or persons who shall capture, trap, snare, stone, throw at, shoot, wound, or kill any bird or birds within the limits of the city of Philadelphia shall incur a penalty of five dollars for each and every such offense, such penalty to be sued for and recovered in like manner as other penalties are now recoverable, the whole of which penalty shall go to the informer or prosecutor, such informer to be a competent witness: Provided, however, that the provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to the killing of reed birds, rail birds, partridges, snipe, black birds, or woodcock, when these birds are in season.

Section 2. It is hereby made the duty of all the officers and members of the police of the city, and those having charge of the public squares, to see that the provisions of this ordinance are carried into effect.

1 23 3t DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, S. E corner of SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The Public Office will be closed for the present, until the Books for 1869 are prepared by the Board of Revision, of which time due notice will be given.

JOHN M. MELLOY, Receiver of Taxes.
Philadelphia, Jan. 25 1869 1 25 2t

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, Jan. 6, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on SATURDAY, the 16th inst.

A dividend has this day been declared of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, on and after May 1st next. The said dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.

1 18mwlm WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, January 15, 1869.

At an election held on the 13th day of January, 1869 the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

ALWIN M. LEWIS,	J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
JOHN ASHHURST,	J. EDWARD FARNUM,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,	GEORGE W. FARR, Jr.,
BENJ. A. FARNHAM,	WM. H. WOODWARD,
FRANCIS TETE,	C. H. HUTCHINSON,
LINDLEY SMYTH,	HENRY P. SLOAN.
RICHARD C. DALE,	

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President,

1 15 10t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 21, 1869.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, February 2d, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year.

1 21 10t E. G. GILES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue. PHILADELPHIA, January 20, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1868, payable on and after February, first proximo, to the holders thereof as they stood registered on the books of the Company on the 16th inst.

1 20 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No 40 Broadway, NEW YORK, 28th December, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be held at the General Offices of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January next, to consider and approve of, or reject, certain contracts entered into with the Erie Railway Company, and the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, and for other purposes. The transfer books will remain closed until after the meeting.

W. ARCHBALD O'DOHERTY, 1 1 4w Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1868. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

12 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 230 WALNUT street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 8th of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. At this meeting an election will be held for ten managers of the company, to serve for one year. The polls to close at 12 o'clock, noon.

1 23 smwth 9t] GEORGE P. LITTLE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, CAMDEN, N. J., January 16, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of national tax, payable to the Stockholders of this date on and after WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of February, 1869, at the Treasurer's Office in Camden. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof, until the 4th day of February, 1869.

GEORGE J. ROBBINS, 1 19 14t Treasurer W. J. R. R Co.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the ARCH STREET THEATRE will be held on MONDAY, February 1, 1869, at the PHŒNIX HOUSE, HALL, ZANE Street, above Seventh, at half-past 3 o'clock.

JOHN CASTNER, Secretary. Philadelphia, January 26, 1869. 1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, January 19 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, February 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year.

1 19 11t R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE OF PHILADELPHIA.—The annual meeting of the Commercial Exchange will be held on TUESDAY, January 26, 1869

The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read at 11½ o'clock A. M.

The polls will be open from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year.

1 20 6t G. R. TISDALL, Secretary.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 23, 1869.

Mail for HAVANA, per steamer STARS AND STRIPES, will close at this Office on WEDNESDAY, January 27, at 7 A. M. HENRY H. BINGHAM, 1 25 2t Postmaster.

The Business Man's View of the Matter.

Forth from his door, on his way to the store,
The business man set out,
With a suit of black on his manly back,
And an overcoat warm and stout.
"I have much to pay," thought he, "to-day,
But I've cash in bank, I suppose;
And little I care, for folks know I wear
The ROCKHILL & WILSON clothes."

Said he, "Small thanks to the men at the banks
That I get so bravely through;
For it's known that those who wear such good clothes
Stand well at the banks—they do.
The directors know where their customers go
For clothes, for they ask them all,
And they're always kind to the men whom they find
Buy clothes at the GREAT BROWN HALL."

Poor economy to go shabby, good friend! The better your clothes the better you will get along in your business.

The Business Men of Philadelphia are invited to make it their particular business to come and look at our Business coats, and splendid piece goods of every description, which we make up to order in the shortest time and at the lowest prices. Exactly the things to suit everybody. Winter stock in rapid motion.

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PHILADELPHIA.

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MAMMOTH SKATING RINK, MAMMOTH SKATING RINK, TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS, TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS,

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, January 26, WILL POSITIVELY REOPEN FOR SKATERS AND THE PUBLIC

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, January 26. THE MEAGHER BROTHERS THE MEAGHER BROTHERS WILL REAPPEAR ON THIS OCCASION, and give an exhibition, in three parts, of their WONDERFUL SKILL IN SKATING.

During the intermissions in their grand exhibition the public will have ample opportunity for skating.

The ice in this Rink is in superb condition for skating, and skaters may confidently count upon the fullest facilities being afforded this evening for indulgence in their favorite art.

AN EFFICIENT BAND will perform on the occasion, and every afternoon and evening during the season, and the Restaurant, under Mr. J. W. Price will be open. [1t

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Single admission in evening.....50 cents
Coupon Tickets (20 admissions, admitting day or evening).....$5 00

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Never Before Published.
THE
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Author of "East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," "Oswald Cray," "Earl's Heirs," "The Channings," etc.

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THE RED COURT FARM. *Never before Published.* By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," "Oswald Cray," "Earl's Heirs," "The Channings," etc. The Red Court Farm is printed from the author's advance proof sheets, purchased direct from Mrs Henry Wood, and is issued here by us simultaneously with the publication of the work in Europe. Price $1·75 in cloth; or, $1·50 in paper cover.

NOTE.—The germ of this novel appeared in a short tale published by the author in a first-class periodical many years ago; but she has now taken it up, enlarged the plot, rewritten and lengthened the whole, making the present volume a large as well as an entirely new novel; the only similarity being that the name given to the present novel is the same as was given to a short tale published by her many years ago.

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S OTHER BOOKS.

Elster's Folly	$1·50	Shadow of Ashlydyat	$1·50
St. Martin's Eve	1·50	Verner's Pride	1·50
Lord Oakburn's Daughter; or Earl's Heirs	1·50	Oswald Cray	1·50
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		Squire Trevlyn's Heir; or Trevlyn Hold	1·50

Above are each in paper cover, or in cloth at $1·75 each.

The Channings	$1·00	Aurora Floyd	75
Above are also bound in cloth. Price $1·50 each.			
The Mystery; or, Anne Hereford	75	A Life's Secret	50
Above are also bound in cloth. Price $1 00 each.			
The Lost Bank Note	75	The Runaway Match	50
Better for Worse	75	Foggy Night at Offord	25
The Lost Will	75	The Lawyer's Secret	25
Orville College	50	William Allair	25
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FAIR PLAY! By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. *Third Edition now ready.* Everybody is reading and recommending it. One volume, cloth, price, $1·75, or one volume, paper cover, price, $1·50.

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DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16]

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. [1 23 3m

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FAME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 406 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, uary 18, 1869.

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CAPITAL STOCK FROM $100,000, its present amount, to

$200,000,

In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each,

And for which subscription books are now open at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, SECRETARY.
1 20 4ptr

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

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WILL RESUME BUSINESS

On Monday, January 18,

AT THE STORE

No. 819 CHESNUT Street,

1 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

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Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 39 South THIRD Street,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26]

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS.' PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA. Every inducement offered to purchasers. J. E. GOULD, 12 1 tuths 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

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WANTED TO RENT—On or before the 15th of March, A MODERATE SIZED HOUSE must contain all the modern conveniences, and be in good order, for which a good rent will be paid, and the best of care taken of it.

A property with COACH HOUSE attached preferred situated between TENTH and TWENTIETH and CHESNUT and VINE Streets.

Address P. O. Box 1069, Philadelphia, stating terms and situation. 1 12 tf

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HOVER'S PATENT
Combination Sofa Bed

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,
Owner and Sole Manufacturer,
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HAIR MATTRESSES

AND A NEW STOCK OF SPRING, HUSK AND MOSS MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS, AT S. W. COR. 12TH AND CHESTNUT STS.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.—The Steamship PROMETHEUS is now receiving freight at Pier No. 17 SOUTH WHARVES, and will sail on THURSDAY, January 28, 1869. For freight apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO., 1 25 3t No. 3 DOCK STREET WHARF.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Twelfth Night" at the Arch.

Twelfth Night, of all the plays of Shakespeare that may be said to still keep possession of the stage, is one of the least frequently represented, and, on the whole, this is not a matter for much regret, for if not well done it had best not be done at all. Some years ago it was produced at the Arch in very superior style, but since then, to the best of our knowledge, it has not been performed in this city until last evening. Sparkling as it does with some of the brightest Shakespearian wit and humor, with the serious and comic scenes blended as no dramatist but Shakespeare could blend them, and with an array of characters scarcely one of whom can be said to be of secondary importance, the interest of *Twelfth Night*, as an acting play, is so dependent on the ability of the actors, that in the hands of a good stock company alone can it be made interesting or attractive. If well acted, however, there are few plays, even in Shakespeare's *repertoire*, that will afford better entertainment.

The plot of *Twelfth Night* is taken, like most of the comedies and romantic dramas of Shakespeare, from an Italian novel, but, as was his custom, the story is made merely the background upon which to display a variety of characters and incidents of his own invention. The plot is interesting, although inclining to what in these matter-of-fact days might be called sentimentality, but the story is relieved from triviality by the graceful poetry and fine humor with which the poet has enriched it.

"Viola," the heroine of the play, if heroine there be, is one of those peculiarly delicate pieces of female characterization that Shakespeare excelled in, and which can be compared with nothing outside of his pages. "Viola" reminds us of "Rosalind," inasmuch as in the disguise of masculine attire she woos the man she loves; but the refined art of the poet is nowhere shown so much as in the distinction which he makes between the two characters Both are essentially feminine, but with "Rosalind" the masquerade is much of a jest, and the forwardness of her manner, her fearless demeanor, and the brilliancy of her wit are her best protection in the anomalous position in which she is placed. With "Viola," on the contrary, the disguise is a necessity: she shrinks from discovery, and her perplexities are increased by her love for the "Duke," no less than by the amorous advances of "Olivia." The situation is further embarrassed by the hostilities of the cowardly "Sir Andrew Aguecheek," hounded on to the attack by "Sir Toby Belch" and his merry companions. The peculiar grace, delicacy, and sweetness of this character make it exceedingly difficult to represent upon the stage, and few actresses have succeeded in performing it in such a manner as to satisfy the highest critical requirements. "Sir Toby Belch" may be described as a "Falstaff" without a paunch, and as his avoirdupois is less, so is his humor more sprightly, if not so unctuous as that of the fat knight. *Twelfth Night* was written, according to the best evidences on the subject, before *Henry IV*, or we might imagine "Sir Toby" to be the forerunner of "Falstaff," "Sir Andrew Aguecheek" is a distinctively Shakespearian character, but, with the exception of "Malvolio," the individuality of the remaining personages of the comedy is not strongly marked. "Malvolio" is *the* character of the play, and, with the exception perhaps of a slight superficial likeness to "Don Adriano de Armado" in *Love's Labor Lost*, there is nothing in or out of Shakespeare to resemble him. "Sick of self-love" is a perfect description of "Malvolio;" and while the character is drawn with such firm and decided touches that any fair comedian could scarcely fail to make it amusing, an actor of first-rate ability could alone give such a personation as would be worthy of the hearty commendation of readers of Shakspeare.

Twelfth Night is one of the most carefully finished of Shakespeare's lighter comedies; the purely comic element predominates, and it is devoid of any tragic interest whatever. The title *Twelfth Night* appears to be purely arbitrary; and the only explanation that has been offered with regard to it is, that the merry spirit of the play makes it suitable for Twelfth-night festivities. The second title, *What You Will*, seems to indicate that the poet purposely designed to be indefinite. In a copy of the play which belonged to King Charles I and now deposited in the British Museum, the title is altered, in the handwriting of the monarch, to *Malvolio*.

A large audience was in attendance last evening at the Arch, and the performance passed off with a great deal of spirit. Whatever critical objections might be urged against the conception of some of the characters, there was a finish and style about the performance that is too seldom seen when plays of this character are on the boards.

Mrs. Drew's "Viola," as a whole, was an extremely fine and artistic personation. In the scenes with "Olivia" and in the duel scene with "Sir Andrew Aguecheek" she was especially good. Mrs. Drew, however, failed to hit the peculiarly graceful and poetical conception of the character which any careful reader of the play would realize. In the scenes with "Orsino," in the early stages of the play especially, she drawled too much. In the scene where she receives "Olivia's" ring by the hand of "Malvolio," and her suspicions are excited that the lady is in love with her, Mrs. Drew speaks the words:—

"I left no ring with her. What means this lady?
Fortune forbid, my outside have not charmed her!
She made good view of me; indeed, so much,
That, sure, methought, her eyes had lost her tongue,
For she did speak in starts distractedly;
She loves me, sure; the cunning of her passion
Invites me in this churlish messenger.
None of my lord's ring! why, he sent her none.
I am the man:—"

as if the whole affair was a capital joke. This is an interpretation worthy of a second-rate soubrette accidentally cast for a first-rate part, and it is certainly not the correct reading, however much it may be authorized by stage tradition. Mr. Barton Hill's "Malvolio" is good, but it hardly rises to the dignity of a work of art. Mr. Hill gives way too much to his guttural tragic tones, and his exaggerated grandeur of deportment is too palpably assumed, and is something different from the magnificent self-sufficiency of the real character as Shakespeare drew it. Mr. Hill does not make "Malvolio" the most striking figure in the play, as he ought to be. The scene in the garden, where the steward finds the letter, and the subsequent interview with "Olivia," are very well acted, however, although a trifle heavy. The key-note to "Malvolio's" character is the description of him by "Olivia":—

"Oh, you are sick of self-love, Malvolio, and taste with a distempered appetite,"

and this should be borne in mind by any actor undertaking the part.

Better than Mr. Hill's "Malvolio" is the "Sir Andrew Aguecheek" of Mr. Craig. This is the more purely comic and less difficult part of the two, but Mr. Craig's "make up" is artistic, and his acting remarkably good. Mr. Mackay as "Sir Toby Belch" is excellent, and he very nearly, but not quite, makes as great a hit in his part as he did a couple of seasons ago at the Chesnut as "Dogberry." Miss Davenport, as the "merry devil" of the play, "Maria," acquits herself well, but her performance would be improved by a little more animation. This young lady has been kept rather in the background since her engagement at the Arch, and we are pleased to see her in a part in which she can do herself justice and desire that she will make the most of her opportunities. "Olivia" is a part remarkably well suited to Miss Price, and she plays it with a great deal of grace and refined expression. Miss Price's performance last evening was one of the best she has yet given us. Mr. Hemple made an excellent "Clown," and Mr. Everly acted the minor character of "Sebastian" very well indeed. The character of "Orsino" does not afford much opportunity for acting; but the actor who undertakes it might at least speak his lines so that the audience can understand what he is saying. This Mr. James does not do.

Mrs. Drew has placed *Twelfth Night* on the stage in excellent style; the costumes are handsome and appropriate, and the scenery is very good. The sea-coast scene in the first act is very fine indeed. The colors are brighter and the general tone is better than is usual in Mr. Hawthorne's works, and it will do much to advance the reputation of that gentleman as a scenic artist. The garden adjoining "Oliva's" palace is also good. The gothic apartment in the palace of "Orsino" in the first act, and the sea-port in the second act, by Mr. Fetters, are entitled to commendation.

There were a few trifling balks last evening, but the the audience was pleased, and there is very little doubt but that it will draw paying houses for the balance of the week.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *After Dark* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ARCH Shakespeare's comedy of *Twe fth Night; or, What You Will*, will be given this evening. On Monday evening a new play, by Edmund Yates, entitled *Tame Cats*, will be produced.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Offenbach's operetta of *A Marriage by Lantern* will be given this evening. On Monday evening next Miss Susan Galton and troupe will open at the Chesnut Street Theatre.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive variety performance will be given this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall to-morrow afternoon. A romanza, "Oh! dites lui," by the Princess Kosthonbey; Cornet Solo, by G. Dunn; "Telegrammen Walz," by John Strauss; and "Nebelbilder Fantasie," by H. C. Lumbze, will be given for the first time.

DR. J. F. BOYNTON will deliver the fifth lecture of his scientific course at Concert Hall on to-morrow evening. The subject will be "The Age of Reptiles."

CARL WOLFSOHN, at his next matinee at the Foyer of the Academy of Music, will introduce a new tenor to the Philadelphia public. A novel and attractive programme will be presented.

M. PAUL DU CHAILLU will give a lecture at Concert Hall on Monday evening, on the subject of "Lion and Gorilla Hunting; or, Two Years in Equatorial Africa." The lecture will be illustrated with paintings, maps, etc. The sale of reserved seats will commence on Wednesday morning at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

OVERCOATS

Reduced to prices as follows:—

Fine all-wool Beaver to.....$14 00
Fine all-wool Chinchilla and Fur Beaver to.....$18 00
Of the newest and most stylish material, cut and make, which have been sold at.....$25 00
A great variety of all styles, upwards from.....$8 00

SKATING JACKETS.—The best assortment in the city selling very low.

PANTALOONS, good style, all-wool Cassimere, reduced to.....$3 00

VESTS—Fine all-wool Cassimere, reduced to.....$2 00

Half-way between fifth and sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HOVER'S PATENT COMBINATION SOFA-BED is an invention that in a high degree combines the useful and the ornamental. By an ingenious arrangement this piece of furniture is made to combine within itself a handsome sofa, a comfortable bed, and a commodious bureau. Many families in this city are cramped for room in their dwellings, and such a contrivance as this cannot fail to find appreciative admirers. In the daytime it looks like a handsome sofa, and no one would suspect from its appearance that it had any other character. By opening the sides and lowering the back, it is in a moment converted into a bedstead, with spring mattresses, and under this is placed the bureau. The economy and utility of such an arrangement as this will be apparent at once, and all housekeepers who are interested should call and take a look at it, at the store of Mr. Hover, No. 250 South Second street.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES, containing their famous NEW SCALES, which render these instruments so wonderfully pure and brilliant, are now offered for sale in Philadelphia for the first time. A striking feature in both their Concert Grand Pianos and Square Grand Pianos is their remaining in tune under the most difficult playing, which is owing to their peculiar construction and superior workmanship. They possess, in a most remarkable degree the most wonderful distinctness of tone, which is as clear and sweet as the song of birds. The beautiful elasticity of action, together with the very unusual evenness throughout the entire instrument, place Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos at the head. But this is not all. They have lowered their prices, and purchasers may obtain one of their instruments at about the usual price of the second class. Redfield Phelps & Co. are the Philadelphia Agents, No. 927 Chesnut street.

AN INVESTMENT FOR THE MILLION.—One of the many good things about Life Insurance is that its benefits are at the command of almost any one. Unlike most other profitable investments, it can be entered with little or no capital, and even the small premiums are made payable at such times and in such ways as make them both *possible* and *easy* to any industrious man. If you have not the ready cash with which to make the necessary payment, even that need not rule you out. "*The American Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia*," S. E. corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, will take your note, if you desire for part payment of the premium and make any *reasonable* accommodation you may desire.

THE RED COURT FARM.—By Mrs. Henry Wood.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just issued, from advance proof-sheets, purchased from Mrs. Wood, an entire new novel, entitled "The Red Court Farm," which is issued here simultaneously with its publication in London, where it is creating a sensation second to no work ever published in that country. It is remarkably well printed, and sold at the low price of $1 75 in cloth, or $1 50 in paper cover.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity Sold one dollar per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations. Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

REDUCTION IN PRICES

To close off

Winter Stock,

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,

Clothiers,

No. 824 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties, and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

MONEY LOANED

In sums from one dollar to thousands, on Diamonds, Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc., at RETTEW'S Loan Office, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT YOU WILL HAVE THE gist of what we have said from time to time about the merits of Wanamaker & Brown's Clothing House.

1. Their Clothing is cheap.
2. It wears well.
3. It is stylish.
4. It is comfortable.
5. They willingly make exchanges.
6. They never fail to fit.
7. They treat all alike.
8. They deal plainly and honestly.
9. They have made special provision for country trade.
10. They have the largest store and the largest stock in Philadelphia.
11. They save time, trouble and money for you.
12. They suit the boys.

And if there is any other advantage desirable in purchasing Clothing, it is not on this list not because we do not offer it, but because we have not thought to mention it.

A CARD.—Prices of everything reduced since the appraisement of Stock: the assortment of both Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats still very good.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,

OAK HALL,

THE COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

McNEILL—DOLLARD.—January 7, 1869, by Rev. Thomas Fox, Mr. JOHN McNEILL to Miss KATE DOLLARD, both of Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia.

SHRONK—BINKIN.—On the 24th instant, at Schuylkill Falls, by the Rev. I. E. Stidham Mr. OWEN B. SHRONK and Miss MAGGIE BINKIN, all of this city.

DIED.

BOYD.—On the 23th instant, ELIZABETH, daughter of Emilia S. Boyd.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, on Fifth-day morning, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Friends' Southwestern Ground.

CROMBARGAR.—On the morning of the 25th instant, MARY, widow of John C. Crombargar, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter-in-law, No. 103 S. Eleventh street, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

SWEENEY.—On the 24th instant, MICHAEL A. SWEENEY, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 317 New Market street, on Wednesday morning, the 27th instant, at 9½ o'clock.

WECKERLY.—On the morning of the 22d instant, after a lingering illness, Mr. JACOB WECKERLY, SR., in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Butchers' Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 427 N. Eighth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Monument Cemetery.

AGENTS WANTED IN Philadelphia BY THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. Of Philadelphia, S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Better terms NOWHERE offered.

Address or call at Company's Office, 1 to 3 P. M.

CALVIN B. McLEAN,

6 10 Manager of City Agency.

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS FOR LIFE INSURANCE,

AND ALL PERSONS CONTEMPLATING INSURANCE, WILL DO WELL TO SEE

Mr. H. G. WILSON, at the Office of the PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 921 CHESNUT Street,

1 16 stuth tf PHILADELPHIA.

FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD No. 302 WALNUT Street.

Having disposed of my interest in the firm of DUY & HOLLINSHEAD, I will hereafter give my especial attention to

LIFE INSURANCE,

At the office of the

Asbury Life Insurance Co., NO. 302 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

1 22 4t* FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD.

CIGARS.

S. FUGUET & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS,

and Manufacturers of fine Cigars,

No. 229 S. FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Leading brands of Havana Cigars, imported by every steamer, at low figures. Also, of our own make and copyrighted brands, as follows:—

"MARIANA RITA"—pure Havana Cigars.
"EL DIAVOLO"—pure Havana Filler Cigars.
"LOUIS D'OR," "FLEUR DE LIS,"—selected Seed Leaf.

Low prices, variety of sizes, and warranted quality 1 18 1y5p

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 23 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

P. PUJOL'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT (Formerly Lakemeyer's), Cor. CARTER Street and EXCHANGE Place.

The undersigned has the honor to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has REOPENED the above well-known establishment.

The Restaurant will be under the immediate supervision of P. PUJOLS, who has been favorably known for years as a Public Caterer. The Bar will be stocked with CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, and LAGER BEER.

Every arrangement is first-class. A trial is respectfully solicited.

A splendid LUNCH will be served DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 12 M. P. PUJOLS, 1 25 6t4p Of No. 223 LODGE Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN, 1 1 No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 29p

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Presidential Nominations—Advices from South America—The European Market Reports.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

Advices from Rio Janeiro.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Later advices from Rio Janeiro have been received here. The war news is unimportant. The Paraguayans deny, in their account of the battle of Villeta, that they were totally defeated.

The "Thunderer" on American Finances

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The *Times* has a leading article this morning on the financial statements recently made by Messrs. McCulloch, Wells, and Washburne, and says if their ideas were accepted by the Government the people will place United States bonds on a footing with those of Massachusetts.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 26.—U. S. 5-20s weak at 79¼.

ANTWERP, Jan. 26.—Petroleum unchanged.

FROM CUBA.

The Murder of Americans.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—The United States Consul here yesterday demanded of General Dulce the body of Samuel Cokner, the American photographer who was killed by some armed volunteers. He also wished to be informed whether the Government was able to protect American citizens, and told the Captain General that if it was not the United States would be compelled to protect them. Dulce answered politely, regretting the recent bloodshed, and expressing a hope that no further trouble would occur. He also requested the Consul to send a list of Americans to the Government authorities. The body of Mr. Cokner was immediately delivered, and the night passed quietly.

From Washington.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The President nominated to the Senate to-day Edward D. Neal to be Commissioner of Education in place of —— Barnard, and Levi Johnson as a codifier of the laws.

United States Senate.

Continued from Fourth Edition.

In presenting the resolutions Mr. Sumner remarked from what had been heard on this occasion and others of this Judge, he thought that the late Richard Hildreth, if alive, would find him a good subject for an additional chapter of his work, to be headed "Atrocious Judges." The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Grimes (Iowa) introduced a bill for the reorganization of the Navy of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Rice (Ark.) introduced a bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Kellogg (La.) introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a railway and telegraph line from New Orleans to some point on the Rio Grande. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Morton (Ind.) moved to take up for reference to the Judiciary Committee the bill for the relief of William McGarraban, indefinitely postponed at the last session.

Messrs. Williams, Conness, and Stewart urged the point of order made yesterday against a like motion, that the bill having been indefinitely postponed, was finally disposed of. The discussion of this point was interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour.

The New York Money Market.

From the Tribune.

"Money was easy at 6@7 per cent. on miscellaneous stocks, and 5@6 per cent. on Government bonds. There is a large amount of capital offering on call, which has the tendency to stimulate speculative movements in stocks and Government bonds. Commercial paper passes freely at 7@8 per cent. for prime names.

"It is rumored that the managers of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road contemplate the payment of a cash dividend of 33½ per cent. to be paid out of surplus earnings, and the proceeds of the sale of 40,000 shares of stock, sold at 90@99 in October, 1867. It is stated that their land, which amounts to about 1,750,000 acres, will sell for sufficient money to finish the road, and that the stockholders are to be the immediate recipients of this dividend."

From the Times.

"The price of money to the brokers to-day is generally 6 per cent. on new transactions, and the supply or offerings from lenders is rather on the increase, although 7 per cent. loans made a week or two ago have not yet been reduced, or, as a rule, paid off.

"The Stock Exchange was generally firm to-day, and the railways and some of the miscellaneous stocks again strongly upward. The public funds of the United States were active, and prices on all descriptions ⅛@¼ per cent. higher than on Saturday. The State bonds were also higher on Tennessees, new Virginias, and the levee loans of Louisiana.

"The movement in the New York and Western Railways, and in Reading was unusually buoyant through the early part of the day, and the same feeling extended to Pacific Mail and Canton Company among the miscellaneous stocks. The additional advance on the railways, on the highest sales of the day, was ¼@¾ per cent., but at the afternoon boards the extreme advance was not maintained."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JAN. 26

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh 6s, gold 1.... 90
$400 City 6s, New.....100¾
18 sh Girard L & Tr... 33½
100 sh Sch Nav, bⓌn 10½

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Read R 6s, 44-81.. 88½
$100 City 6s, New.....100¾
$18000 do.....100¾
$6500 do.....100¾
$800 Leh 6s, gold 1..... 90
$3000 Leh N 6s, '84..... 82½
$500 do..... 82½
110 sh Read 48 56
200 do ....bs. 48⅝
7 do 48¾
62 do....bs. 48¾
$1000 Sch N 6s' 89-18.. 69
$5 sh Penna R.....bs. 55½
25 sh Minehill..... 55
9 sh Leh Val.....bs. 56⅞
26 sh C & Am.....124
300 sh Sch N pf 1.'.60, 20⅞

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. CHARLES PLATT was elected Vice-President, and MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 1t

MARVIN'S

PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., No. 721 Chesnut Street—Gentlemen:—The two large Safes you manufactured for us, and which were in the front part of our store during the late fire, was opened on Saturday last. Everything in them was found in perfect condition. They contained a large stock of our best and finest goods, Diamonds, Watches, etc., to an extensive amount. We have every confidence in the fire-proof qualities of your Safes under any emergency.

Very respectfully,
JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.

A large assortment of the above SAFES for sale at our Principal Warehouses.

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESNUT Street (Masonic Hall),

No. 265 BROADWAY, New York;

No. 108 BANK Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Please send for illustrated circular. 1 19 tuths6t

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Slightly Damaged by Water.

Stock to be closed out immediately.

PAINTER, READ & ELDREDGE,

No. 321 CHESNUT Street,

1 22 tlp PHILADELPHIA.

LAST MONTH OF THE SALE.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

HAVE THIS DAY MADE

STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS

IN ORDER

TO CLOSE BALANCE OF STOCK,

AS THEIR

LEASE EXPIRES FEBRUARY 1.

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We shall continue to maintain and increase the reputation we have sustained of being the largest and

Cheapest Muslin House

IN THE CITY.

Receiving our supplies from first hands only, we shall hereafter sell all

Muslins by the Piece at the Regular Wholesale Prices.

THIRTY-FIVE CASES AND BALES

MUSLINS,

Comprising all the leading brands and widths of

PILLOW MUSLINS,
WIDE SHEETINGS,
FINE SHEETINGS,

WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
NEW YORK MILLS,
BAY MILLS,
ARK WRIGHT,
FORESTDALE,
HOUSEKEEPER.
FRUIT OF THE LOOM.

Our constant aim will be to make the lowest prices in the market.

Good yard-wide Shirting 12½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
2¼ yards wide Unbleached Sheetings, 50 cents.

House Furnishing Linens

IN LARGE ASSORTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!

UP TOWN LIGHT EXPENSES!!

OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Thornley's Popular Corner.

We have laid in a superior stock of MUSLINS, Bleached and Unbleached, all widths and qualities, and are prepared to supply the thousands of our Philadelphia housekeepers on the very best terms.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.

N. B.—You can ride to our door. It will pay to come. 1 9 1mrp

DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS closing out low.

INSTRUCTION.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.—The Spring Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, February 1. For terms, etc., apply to the Principal.

1 22 6t P. A. CREGAR, A. M.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M. CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1109 MARKET Street. 1 24 1m*

DRY GOODS.

HAMRICK & COLE

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

ANOTHER INVOICE

OF

MOIRE ANTIQUES

Sublime Qualities and Colorings, at $5 Per Yard—Usual Price, $8.

Also, One Case

EVENING SILKS

At $3.

No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,

1 23 s1n 2t PHILADELPHIA.

WORKS OF ART.

CHURCH'S

NEW "NIAGARA,"

His last important Picture, and the best and most comprehensive view of the

GREAT FALL,

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Admission, 25 Cents.

EARLES' GALLERIES

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LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,

No. 816 CHESNUT Street,

12 31 thstusm5p PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

EXTRA FINE QUALITY

OOLONG TEA.

Just received, of the new crop, an invoice of

VERY EXTRA FINE QUALITY

BLACK TEA,

in small boxes of seventeen and a half pounds each.

These wishing a small package of fine Tea will find this the best seen here in many years. For sale by the box at the lowest whole price.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

1 5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

SWEET CIDER—PURE CIDER.—30 BARrels for sale in lots to suit, by THOMAS ALLMAN, 25 2t* BROAD Street, above Race.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY Street.

All Custom House Business transacted.

PASSPORTS PROCURED.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Duffield Ashmead, No. 724 Chesnut street, we have received several of the cheap and attractive publications of D. Appleton & Co., New York. "The Pacha of Many Tales" is the eighth volume of the 50-cent edition of Marryatt's works. This volume has 391 pages, and is printed with large type on good paper. Carlyle, after the first draft of his "History of the French Revolution" was destroyed, shut himself up for a fortnight, refused to see any visitors, and devoted himself to the perusal of Marryatt's novels. At the end of that time he came out from his seclusion afflicted with a permanent dyspepsia, which his remarks on the occasion lead us to believe that he attributed solely to his devotion to the novels aforesaid, and as a natural consequence his estimate of Captain Marryatt's abilities is somewhat prejudiced by the disordered state of his stomach. Taken in moderate doses, however, Marryatt's stories will scarcely be likely to produce such direful effects. A very large class of readers find them to be exceedingly good entertainment, and they are probably as popular to-day as they ever were.

"The Talisman" is the twentieth volume of the twenty-five cent edition of the Waverley Novels. We have here 175 pages, printed in double columns. The type, although finer than in the fifty-cent edition of Marryatt, is very clear and readable, and the paper is strong and good. This edition is marvellously cheap. The entire series will be completed in twenty-five volumes, for six dollars. Messrs. Appleton & Co. are also publishing this edition in a series of bound volumes, similar in style to their "Library Edition" of Dickens. The volume laid on our table contains "Rob Roy," "Old Mortality," "Monastery," "Pirate," and "Black Dwarf." The book is illustrated with a number of wood-cuts and steel engravings of the principal female characters; it is handsomely bound in green cloth, with the sides and back ornamented in gilt. The ornamentation, by the way, is, to our fancy, much more elegant and tasteful than that of the edition of Dickens' works. The entire series of the Waverley Novels will be published in five or six volumes, in this style, at $1·75 per volume. The books will present an attractive appearance on the shelves of a library, and they are certainly superior, both as regards lowness of price and general elegance, to any cheap edition ever published in this country.

"How a Bride Was Won; or, a Chase Across the Pampas," by Frederick Gerstäcker, translated by Francis Jordan, is a tale of love, romance, and adventure in South America. The story is full of exciting incidents, and it will doubtless find plenty of appreciative readers. The half-dozen or so designs by Gaston Fay, however, can scarcely be considered as encouragements to the perusal of the story. In justice to the artist, we feel bound to remark that his drawings appear to have been fearfully botched by the engraver. It is surprising that Messrs. Appleton & Co. should admit such inartistic specimens into one of their publications.

—From D. Ashmead we have also received "Shies at Shakespeare." Designed by J. P. and T. C. P., and etched by T. C. P. Philadelphia. Printed and published by the authors. On the title-page we have, as indications of the character of this work, the mottoes "An ill-favored thing, sir, but mine own," from *As You Like It*, and "Ammy-toor, seemin'ly" from *Punch*. The "Shies at Shakespeare" are a series of etchings illustrating passages from the works of the immortal bard. The initials give us no clue to the perpetrators of these outrages, but they are "ammy-toors, seemin'ly." The "Shies" consist of some twenty etchings, exceedingly rough as regards design and execution, but truly humorous, nevertheless. Every "shy" makes a fair hit, and for those who care more for the spirit than the manner of art, this little volume is to be commended as likely to afford an infinite deal of amusement.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "Odd Leaves from the Life of a Louisiana Swamp Doctor," by Madison Tensas, M. D. This volume contains a series of forty-two humorous Southern and Western sketches, all of which obtained considerable popularity a number of years ago, and which are quite good enough for republication at this time. There is plenty of good, wholesome laughter in the book, and the spirit of the stories is well illustrated by the designs of Darley, made when he was winning his way to fame and fortune.

—*Our School-day Visitor* for February, published by Daughaday & Becher, No. 424 Walnut street, fulfils the promises made at the commencement of the new year. The editors and publishers seem determined that each number shall be an improvement on its predecessor, and they are succeeding in their efforts to make *Our School-day Visitor* one of the most attractive juvenile magazines published. The contents of the February number are as follows:—"The Misunderstanding," by Knickerbocker, Jr.; "The Stolen Ring," by Linda Waufel; "Curiosities of Mechanics," by Jacob Abbott; "The Old Back Field," by Mrs. H. G. Leggett; "Pluck; or, the Adventures of the Keene Family," by C. D. Gardette; "The Second Price," dialogue; "Saint Sampsy," by George Kalme; "Rambles among Insects," by Uncle Samuel; "The Miller's Treasure," by George Cooper; "By the Wayside," by Hattie Herbert; "The Angel's Book;" "The Little Dutch Gentleman," by Mary L. Bolles; "Dickey and Belle;" "Old Greenback's Story," by Uncle Charlie; "Our Stairway;" "The Glorious Time Coming;" Music by Dr. J. D. Vinton. This number is illustrated with a variety of excellent designs by Messrs. F. B. Schell and E. B. Bensell, the Philadelphia artists. Some of Mr. Schell's drawings are among the best we have yet seen from him. The publishers of *Our School-day Visitor* offer unusual inducements to clubs.

TREASURES OF BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

The literary wealth of this celebrated library, in one sense, is almost incalculable, its contents embracing as they do some of the rarest books and manuscripts in the world. An interesting account of a visit to this great literary treasure house is given by Curtis Gould, editor of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, in his series of "Over the Ocean" sketches, from which we extract the following:—

Here we look upon the first Latin Bible ever printed, the first book printed in the English language by Caxton at Bruges in 1472, and the first English Bible printed by Miles Coverdale. Here was the very book that Pope Gregory sent to Augustine when he went to convert the Britons, and which may have been the same little volume that he held in his hand when he plead the faith of the Redeemer to the Saxon King Ethelbert, whom he converted from his idolatrous belief twelve hundred years ago. I looked with something like veneration upon a little shelf containing about twenty-five volumes of first editions of books from the presses of Caxton, Guttenburg, and Faust, whose money value is said to be £25,000, but bibliomaniacs will well understand that no money value can be given to such treasures.

Ranged upon another shelf was a set of first editions of the old classics. In one room in alcoves, all classified, were rich treasures of literature in Sanscrit, Hebrew, Coptic, and even Chinese and Persian; some of the latter brilliant in illumination. Here was Tippo Saib's Koran, with its curious characters, and the Book of Enoch brought from Abyssinia by Bruce, the African explorer, and my kind cicerone handed me another volume whose odd characters I took to be Arabic or Coptic, but which was a book picked up at the capture of Sebastopol in the Redan by an English soldier, and which proved on examination to be the "Pickwick Papers" in the Russian language.

Besides these there were specimens of all the varieties of illuminated books made by the monks between the years 800 and 1000, and magnificent bookmakers they were, too; this collection is perfect and elegant, and the specimens of the rarest and most beautiful description, before which, in beauty or execution, the most costly and elaborately illustrated book of the day sinks into insignificance; this may seem difficult to believe, but these rare old volumes, with every letter done by hand, their pages of beautifully prepared parchment, as thin as letter paper, the colors gold emblazonry, and all the different hues as bright as if laid on but a year, are a monument of artistic skill, labor and patience, as well as an evidence of the excellence and durability of the material used by the old cloistered churchmen who expended their lives over these elaborate productions.

The illuminated books of the hours, and a Psalter in purple vellum A. D. 1000, are the richest and most elegant specimens of book work I ever looked upon. The execution, when the rude mode and great labor with which it was performed are taken into consideration, seems little short of miraculous. These specimens of illuminated books are successively classified down to those of our own time. Then there were books that had belonged to kings, queens, and illustrious or noted characters in English history. Here was a book of the Proverbs done on vellum, for Queen Elizabeth, by hand, the letters but a trifle larger than those of these types, each proverb in a different style of letter, and in a different handwriting. Near by lay a volume presented by Queen Bess to her loving brother, with an inscription to that effect in the "Virgin Queen's" own handwriting. Then we examined the book of Latin exercises, written by Queen Elizabeth at school, and it was curious to examine this neatly written manuscript of school girl Latin, penned so carefully by the same fingers that afterwards signed the death warrants of Mary Queen of Scots and the Duke of Norfolk, and her own favorite Essex. Next came a copy of Bacon's Essays, presented by Bacon himself to the Duke of Buckingham, and elegantly bound in green velvet and gold, with the donor's miniature portrait set on the cover; then a copy of the first book printed in the English language, and a copy of Pliny's Natural History, translated in 1476, Mary de Medicis' prayer book, a royal autograph book of visitors to the University, ending with the signatures of the present Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra.

There was also a wealth of manuscript documents, a host of curious old relics of antiquity I have forgotten, and others that time only allowed a glance at, such as the autographic letters of Pope, Milton, Addison, and Archbishop Laud, Queen Henrietta's love letters to Charles I before marriage, and Monmouth's declaration, written in the Tower the morning of his execution, July 15, 1685.

Among the bequests left to this splendid library was one of £36,000 for the purchasing of the most costly illustrated books that could be had, and the collection of these magnificent tomes, in their rich binding, was of itself a wonder; there were hosts of octavo, royal octavo, elephant folio, imperials, etc.; there were Audubon's Birds and Boydell's Shakespeare, and hundred of huge books of that size, many being rare proof copies. Then we came to a large apartment which represented the light literature of the collection. For a space of two hundred years the library had not any collection of what might properly be termed light reading. This gap was filled by a bequest of one af the best, if not the very best, collections of that species of literature in the kingdom, which commences with first editions of Cock Robin and Dame Trott and her cat, and ends with rare and costly editions of Shakespeare's works.

SINGING MICE.

Curious History of These Musical Rodents.

Musical news naturally gravitating towards the London *Orchestra*, the leading authority in music in England, two or three correspondents of that journal tell some stories of singing mice. One writes:—

"The existence of these little animals, especially in domestic dwellings, is by most people regarded as mythical, though they are spoken of by writers on Natural History. Last night, however, I had auricular evidence of the fact. About 11 o'clock I was called down to the basement floor of my house to listen to a singing mouse. From the corner of one of the kitchens where there is a mousehole came a song such as one would hear from a well-trained canary bird, though in greatly subdued tones. They were soft and sweet beyond description, and the notes perfect and continuous, not a discord among them, and often accompanied by a delicious trilling. For full ten minutes my daughters and I stood listening to the music with absolute astonishment and delight, so clear and exquisite was it. How much longer it might have continued to sing we know not, for we left it while yet warbling."

Another says:—"About twelve months since we had a singing mouse in my house at South Norwood, and evening after evening he used to amuse us with his delicate little whistling in different parts of the house. I set a trap in one of his haunts, and caught him early one evening. He was allowed to remain there, and continued singing in the trap for upwards of an hour. On examining him I found him of a slightly different color to the common mouse, being more inclined to a brownish fawn color, and the skin soft and silky; the nose was short, and the eyes brilliantly black and bead-like."

And here is the explanation, from correspondent No. 3:—"The most trustworthy explanation of the singing mouse phenomenon is that the supposed gifted little musician is in reality the victim to a disease caused by the presence of a worm, probably *cysticercus fasciolaris*, inhabiting its liver. The irritation caused by the presence of this parasite brings on repeated attacks of coughing, the sound of which, through the tiny trachea of a mouse, closely resembles chirping or whistling."

MIOKO.

The Sacred City of Japan.

"The city of Keoto (or Mieko, as it is more frequently called on maps) is coming prominently into notice as the abode of the sacred person of the Mikado, who has just arrived at his majority, and, according to the latest news, is now recognized by nearly all the princes as the legitimate supreme sovereign. It so happened that while I was in Osaka (which is by sea 345 miles south from Yokohama), a skilful European physician returned from up the river to the capital, whither he had been called to attend the sick bed of the Prince of Hezen, of Nagasaki, one of three prime ministers who had been desperately ill and long failing. He was escorted by a highly intelligent Japanese gentleman, educated in Europe. From these persons I received an account of personal adventures, together with descriptions of a country which foreign eyes have rarely gazed upon. They expressed themselves delighted with all that had occurred. Success speedily attended their efforts in behalf of the sick man, and in return were burdened with manifestations of a grateful hospitality. They received every possible attention, and for food were served with European and Japanese chowchow in full variety. They spoke of the scenery of Keoto and its neighborhood as superb, the city being surrounded by a magnificent range of mountains, from whence large quantities of timber, deer skins, and other products are sent to Osaka, the commercial centre and leading city on the Suonada or Great Island Sea. The city is about half the size of Osaka (population say about 150,000), and has no moat or other strong artificial defenses. The best building in the city is the Mikado's residence, which has a massive copper roof, and is of wood, on stone foundations. The Tycoon's palace, another fine building, was repairing.—*Hollock on "Eastern Countries."*

Corruption of English.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"Last week's *Athenæum* notices as a puzzle the northern expression, 'I wish they were all aback or beyond,' as applied to persons occasioning annoyance. This is, however, merely a corrupt rendering of the phrase, 'at the back o' beyont,' in common use from the Humber to the Tay, and signifying the farthest removal in a form so humorously metaphorical as to be inoffensive to the persons whose presence is deprecated. We may add another northern derivation which is perhaps unknown. Mr. Gladstone's patronymic was originally Gledstanes. It is so in the old ballads, and is derived from a holding on the Scottish border, so called from a cairn of stones frequented by gleds, i. e., kites. It was common in the North to designate places from being in the vicinity of haunts of certain kinds of birds, and from these personal names have been in turn derived—Hawk-shaw, Ravens-heugh, etc."

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1825.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Phila'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam.Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
Real Estate		36,600 00
Bills receivable for insurance made		322,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3125. Estimated value		1,813·00
Cash in bank	$116 150·88	
Cash in drawer	413·65	
		116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

COATINGS! COATINGS!

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF
FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,
TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [826m

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received exquisite specimens of ART SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, in great variety,
SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, including a number of choice gems.
A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.
A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, Etc. Also, RICH STYLE FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 15

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES.

Capital, - - $1,000,000

Fifty-sixth Annual Statement.

Publish, in conformity with an act of the Legislature, the following statement of their assets on the 1st December, 1868:—

Real Estate, League Island, Office Building, No. 304 Walnut street, and several well-secured Ground Rents	$383,503·75	
Bonds and Mortgages on unincumbered Property	670,220 60	
Loans, with ample collaterals	918,451 48	
Debts due to Company, including advances on Trust Estates	113,153 04	
Cash	202,288 43	
Stocks and Loans per list below	2,376,591 92	
	$4,664,219 22	
112 shs. Commercial National Bank		
304 shs. Farmers' and Mechanics' Nat. Bank		
161 shs. Phila. Nat. Bank		
45 shs. State B'k of Camden		
600 shs. Locust Mt. Iron Co.		
200 shs. Minehill and Sch'y'l Haven R. R.		
244 shs. Cleveland and Mahoning R. R.		
32 shs. Del. Bridge Co., Easton		
300 shs. Insurance Co. N. A.		
103 shs. Sch. Nav. Co.		
57 shs. Penna. R. R. Co.		
50 shs. N. Penna. R. R. Co.		
69 shs. Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co.		
17,200 Phila. 5 per cent. Loan		
14,500 Phila. 6 per cent. Loan		
111,400 Phila 6 per cent. Gas Loan		
10,000 Schuylkill Nav. Co. 6 per cent. Loan, 1872		
8,000 Pittsb'g 6 per cent. Loan		
393,700 Lehigh Coal and Nav. 6 per ct. Loan, 1884		
20,000 Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co. 6 per ct. conv. Loan		
71,172·68 Chesapeake and Del. Canal 6 per ct. Loan		
3,400 Tennessee 5 per ct. Loan		
12,000 Youghiogheny & C. H. Co. 10 per ct. Loan		
600 Schylkill Nav. 7 per ct. Boat Loan		
52,500 U. S. 6 per ct. Loan, 1881		
650 U. S. 5-20 Loan, July, 1865		
8,600 U. S. 5-20 Loan, 1862		
24,900 U. S. 5-20 Loan, Nov. 1865		
100,000 Penna. R. R. 6 per cent. Debenture Bonds		
18,000 Tennessee 5 per ct. Bonds		
12,000 Tennessee 6 per ct. Bonds		
21,680 North Penna. R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds		
8,000 Pittsburg 5 per cent. Comp. Bonds		
26,000 N. J. 6 per cent. Bonds		
30,000 Junction R. R. 6 per ct. Bonds		
5,000 Harrisburg, P., Mt. J. and L. 6 per cent. Bonds		
20,000 Wyoming Valley Canal 6 per cent. Bonds		$2,376,591·92
5,000 Allegheny Valley 6 per cent. Bonds		
30,000 Penna. 6 per cent. War Loan		
508,000 Penna. 6 per cent. 15 25 Loan		
25,000 McKean and Elk Land Improvement 6 per cent. Bonds		
41,000 Warren and Franklin R. R. 7 per ct. Bonds		
9,000 Belvidere Delaware R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds		
20,000 Cleveland and Mahoning 7 per cent. Bonds		
3,000 Del. and Raritan and Camden and Amboy 6 per cent. Bonds		
27,000 Lackawanna and Bloomsburg R. R. 7 per cent. Bonds		
80,000 U. S. 10-40 Bonds		
20,000 Hamilton Co. (Ohio) 6 per cent. Bonds		
26,000 Sunbury and E. to R. R. 7 per cent. Bonds		
120,000 Western Penna. R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds		
40,000 Penna. Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds		
50,000 Union and Logansport 7 per cent. Bonds		
5,000 J. H. Lucas 8 per cent. Bonds		
8,000 Elmira and Williamsp't R. R. 5 per ct. Bonds		
60,000 Little Schuylkill R. R. 7 per cent. Bonds		
40,000 Phila. and Erie R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds		
14,000 Reading R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds		
5,000 Tennessee 6 per ct. Bonds		
143,000 Cam. and Amboy 6 per cent. Consolidated Bonds		
1,000 Lehigh Valley R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds		
3,000 Northern Liberty R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds		
27,000 Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co. 6 per cent. Gold Bonds		
6,842 25 City Warrants		

CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

Office of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance of Lives and Granting Annuities, No. 304 Walnut Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

At an Election of the Stockholders held on MONDAY, the 18th instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Charles Dutilh,	Alexander Biddle,
Henry J. Williams,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
William S. Vaux,	S. Morris Wain,
John R. Wucherer,	Chas. H. Hutchinson,
St. Geo. T. Campbell,	Lindley Smith,
Adolph E. Borie,	George A. Wood.

Anthony J. Antelo.

And at a meeting of the Directors held this day, CHARLES DUTILH was unanimously re-elected President, and WILLIAM B. HILL Actuary.

1 21 thstu3t WM. B. HILL, Actuary.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Alfred G. Baker,
George Fales,	Thomas S. Ellis.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 2 23

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital, - - $400,000

Assets, - $2,677,372.13

Statement of the Assets of the Company on January 1, 1869, published in conformity with the provisions of the sixth section of the act of Assembly of April 5, 1842.

MORTGAGES.

On property valued at over $4,000,000, being First Mortgages on Real Estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, except $38,351·17 in the neighboring counties	$2,460,235·25

REAL ESTATE.

Purchased at Sheriff's sales, under Mortgage Claims, viz.:—	
Eight houses and lot, S. W. corner Chesnut and Seventeenth streets	
A house and lot, north side of Spruce street, west of Eleventh street	
Two houses and lots, east side Cope street, north of Sansom street	
Six houses and lot, north side of Sennefi's court, east of Beach street	
A house and lot, Fitzwater street, east of Ninth street	
87 lots of ground on Buckley street and Quervelle avenue, Bristol	
A house and lot, west side Bread street, south of Race street	
A house and lot, south side of Filbert street, west of Sixteenth street	
A lot of ground, south side Lombard street, west of Twenty-third street	
Total surveyed and valued at $115,324·43	
Cost	$4,369·32

LOANS.

Temporary Loans on Stocks as Collateral Security (valued at $13,723)	$47,113·30

STOCKS.

$8,200 U. S. Bonds, 1881	
$40,000 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bonds	
$4,000 U. S. 5-20 Registered Bonds, 1862	
$32,700 Philada. City Loans, not taxable	
$9,000 Pennsylvania State Six per cent. Loan, May, 1861	
$10,000 North Penn'a R. R. Bonds	
$900 North Penn'a R. R. coupon scrip	
500 shares Penn'a Railroad Co.	
91 do Franklin Fire Insurance Company	
200 do Bank of Kentucky	
17 do Northern Bank of Ky.	
100 do Union Bank of Tenn.	
13 do Insurance Company of the State of Penn'a	
200 do Southwark Railroad Co	
24 do Union Canal Company	
16 do Continental Hotel Co.	
$329 Philadelphia City Warrants	
Total Market Value	$203,680·13
Cost	172,637 00
NOTES AND BILLS RECEIVABLE	3,199·25
REVENUE STAMPS	127·85
B. Hammett for real estate sold, not yet conveyed	20,700·00
William H. Armstrong	600·00
M. Thomas & Sons	300 00
Cash on hand $20,675 57	
" in hands of Agents 5,418 35	
TOTAL CASH	26,091 92
	$2,585,373·89

REAL ESTATE.

Market Price	$115,324·43
Cost, as above	54,369 32
Advance in Value	$60,955·11

STOCKS.

Market Price	$203,680 13
Cost, as above	172,637 00
Advance in value	$31,043·13
Total	$2,677,372·13

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Losses Paid during the Year 1868....$113,540·03

By order of the Board.

CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.

Attest—
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary *pro tem.*

DIRECTORS.

CHAS. N. BANCKER,	ALFRED FITLER,
SAMUEL GRANT,	THOMAS SPARKS
GEO. W. RICHARDS,	WM S. GRANT,
ISAAC LEA,	ALFRED G. BAKER,
GEORGE FALES,	THOMAS S. ELLIS.

CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary *pro tem.*
1 19 thuths6t

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
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S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
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WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 9s

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
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Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 2 27 2

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING Agents,
11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, First Month 1, 1869.

The following statement of the assets and business of this Company is published in compliance with the General Insurance Law of the State of Pennsylvania.

Authorized Capital fully paid in	$150,000·00
Surplus Capital	34,923 54
	$184,923 54

Assets.		Present Value.
$40,055 00	Mortgages first liens on city property	$40,055·00
6,000·00	Ground Rents	5,850 00
165,300·00	United States 6 per cent. bonds, 5-20s	174,775·25
55,500·00	do. do. do. 1881s	61,510 00
30,000 00	do. do. do. currency interest loan	30,000·00
1,600·00	United States 5 per cent. currency 10-40s	1,708·00
9,600·00	City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan	9,600·00
5,000·00	Junction Railroad 6 per cent. bonds	4,500·00
2,400·00	State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. bonds	2,508·00
6,000 00	Lehigh Navigation Company 6 per cent. bonds	5,040·00
28,172·00	226 shares Central National Bank	28,250·00
8,192·67	80 shares Bank of the Republic	8,000·00
5,825·01	100 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad	5,400·00
2,775 00	25 shares Fidelity Safe Deposit Co.	2,775·00
347,796 84	Loans on collateral security	347,796·84
21,438 00	Sundry securities deposited with us for collection of interest	21,438·01
38,898·53	Cash on hand	38,896·52
102,804 66	Premium notes secured by loans on Policies	102,804·66
	Office Fixtures $3,000·00	$895,101·28
	Cash in hands of Agents 42,904 54	
	Value of Deferred Premiums for the current year 30,668·01	76,572·55
		$971,673·83

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY FOR 1868.		
Premiums, including Annuities	$212,907 01	
Interest on Premium Fund	14 005 77	
Interest on Annuity Fund	1 546 30	
	228,509·08	
Cash in hands of Agents and Deferred Premiums	73,672·55	
	302 681·63	
Less Agents' Commissions	29,894·02	
		276,487·61
Interest on other investments		48 320 38
Policies issued in 1868, 1001 insuring		3,295 227 00
Policies outstanding 12 mo. 31, 1868, 2014 insuring		6,019,097·00
Amount of Annuities sold in 1868		1,923·96
Total amount of Annuities sold in 1868		12,747 12
Losses by death, numbering seven		22,000 00
Total amount of deaths from the origin of the Company		46,500·00
Expenses for 1868		32,719·32
Liabilities to Depositors and Trusts		342,078·26

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Phila.	Richard Cadbury,	Phila.
Joshua H. Morris,	"	Henry Haines,	"
Richard Wood,	"	T. Wistar Brown,	"
W. Hacker,	"	Wm. C. Longstreth,	"
Charles F. Coffin, Richmond, Ind.			1 13 12s

UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.
OFFICE:
S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA.

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GEORGE W. CHILDS,	A. J. DREXEL,
WM. A. PORTER,	JOSEPH PATTERSON,
F. A. DREXEL,	WM. C. HOUSTON,
WM. V. McKEAN,	A. J. SOLIS,
THOMAS W. EVANS,	HENRY E. ROOD.

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JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.
BOSTON.
HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade.
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C. M. SMITH, of Geo. C Smith & Brothers, Bankers.
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ST. LOUIS.
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NEW HAMPSHIRE.
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S. M. SHOEMAKER, of Adams & Co.'s Express.
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FRANCIS T. KING, President Central Savings Bank.

GEORGE H. STUART, President.
C. F. BETTS, Secretary.
J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.
R. M. GIRVIN, M. D., JOS F KOERPER, M. D., } Medical Examiners
C. STUART PATTERSON, RICHARD LUDLOW, } Counsel.

This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS TH

Mature Sirens.

From the London Saturday Review.

Nothing is more incomprehensible than the love and admiration sometimes given to middle-aged women. They cannot understand it; and nothing but experience will ever make them understand it. In their eyes, a woman is out of the pale of personal affection altogether when she has once lost that shining gloss of youth, that exquisite freshness of skin and suppleness of limb which to them, in the insolent plenitude of their unfaded beauty, constitute the chief claims to admiration of their sex. And yet they cannot conceal from themselves that the belle of eighteen is often deserted for the woman of forty, and that the patent witchery of their own youth and prettiness goes for nothing against the mysterious charms of a mature siren. What can they say to such an anomaly? There is no good going about the world disdainfully, wondering how on earth a man could ever have taken up with such an antiquated creature—suggestively asking their male friends what could he see in a woman of her age, old enough to be their mother? There the fact stands, and facts are stubborn things. The eligible suitor who has been coveted by more than one golden-haired girl has married a woman twenty years her senior, and the middle-aged siren has actually carried off the prize which nymphs in their teens have frantically desired to win. What is the secret? How is it done? The world, even of silly girls, has got past any belief in spells and talismans, such as Charlemagne's mistress wore, and yet the man's fascination seems to them quite as miraculous and almost as unholy as if it had been brought about by the black art. But if they had any analytical power they would understand the *diablerie* of the mature sirens clearly enough, for it is not so difficult to understand when one puts one's mind to it.

In the first place, a woman of ripe age has a knowledge of the world and a certain suavity of manner and moral flexibility wholly wanting to the young. Young girls are for the most part all angles—harsh in their judgments, stiff in their prejudices, and narrow in their sympathies. They are full of combativeness and self-assertion if they are of one kind of young people, or they are stupid and shy if they belong to another kind. They are talkative with nothing to say, and positive with nothing well and truly known; or they are monosyllable dummies who stammer out "Yes" and "No" at random, and whose brains become hopelessly confused at the first sentence a stranger utters. They are generally without pity, their want of experience making them hard towards sorrows which they scarcely understand, and, let us charitably hope, to a certain extent ignorant of the pain they inflict. That famous article in the *Times* on the cruelty of young girls, *apropos* of Constance Kent's confession, though absurdly exaggerated, had in it the core of truth which gives the sting to such papers, which makes them stick, and which is the real cause of the outcry they create. Girls are cruel; there is no question about it. If more passive than active, they are simply indifferent to the sufferings of others; if of a more active temperament, they find a positive pleasure in giving pain. A girl will say the most cruel things to her dearest friend, and then laugh at her because she cries. Even her own mother she will hurt and humiliate if she can; while, as for any unfortunate aspirant not approved of, were he as tough-skinned as a rhinoceros she would find means to make him wince. But all this acerbity is toned down in the mature woman. Experience has enlarged her sympathies, and knowledge of suffering has softened her heart to the sufferings of others. Her lessons of life, too, have taught her tact; and tact is one of the most valuable lessons that a man or woman can learn. She sees at a glance where are the weak points and sore places in her companion, and she avoids them; or if she passes over them, it is with a hand so soft and tender, a touch so inexpressibly soothing, that she calms instead of irritating. A girl would have come down upon the weak places heavily, and would have torn the bandages off the sore ones, jesting at scars because she herself had never felt a wound, and deriding the sybaritism of diachylon because ignorant of the anguish it conceals. Then the mature siren is thoughtful for others. Girls are self-asserting and aggressive. Life is so strong in them, and the instinct which prompts them to try their strength with all others, and to get the best of everything everywhere, is so irrepressible that they are often disagreeable because of their instinctive selfishness, and the craving, natural to the young, of taking all and giving back nothing. But the mature siren knows better than this. She knows that social success depends entirely on what each of us can throw into the common fund of society; that the surest way to be considered ourselves is to be considerate for others; that sympathy begets liking, and self-suppression leads to exaltation; and that if we want to gain love we must show how well we can give it. Her tact then, and her sympathy, her moral flexibility and quick comprehension of character, her readiness to give herself to others, are some of the reasons, among others, why the society of a cultivated agreeable woman of a certain age is sought by those men to whom women are more than mere mistresses or toys. Besides, she is a good conversationalist. She has no pretensions to any special or deep learning—for, if pedantic, she is spoilt as a siren at any age—but she knows a little about most things; at all events, she knows enough to make her a pleasant companion, and able to keep up the ball when thrown. And men like to talk to intelligent women. They do not like to be taught or corrected by them, but they like that quick sympathetic intellect which follows them readily, and that amount of knowledge which makes a comfortable cushion for their own. And a mature siren who knows what she is about would never do more than this, even if she could.

Though the mature siren rests her claims to admiration on more than mere personal charms, and appeals to something beyond the senses, yet she is personable and well preserved, and, in a favorable light, looks nearly as young as ever. So the men say who knew when she was twenty, who loved her then, and have gone on loving her, with a difference, despite the twenty years that lie between this and then. Girls, indeed, despise her charms because she is no longer young; and yet she may be even more beautiful than youth. She knows all the little niceties of dress, and without going into the vulgar trickery of paint and dyes—which would make her hideous—is up to the best arts of the toilet by which every point is made to tell, and every minor beauty is given its fullest value. For part of the art and mystery of sirenhood is an accurate perception of times and conditions, and a careful avoidance of that suicidal mistake of which *la femme passée* is so often guilty—namely, setting herself in confessed rivalry with the young by trying to look like them, and so losing the good of what she has retained, and showing the ravages of time by the contrast. The mature siren is wiser than this. She knows exactly what she has and what she can do, and, before all things, avoids whatever seems too youthful for her years; and this is one reason why she is always beautiful, because always in harmony. Besides, she has very many good points, many positive charms still left. Her figure is still good—not slim and slender certainly, but round and soft, and with that slower, riper, lazier grace which is something quite different from the antelope-like elasticity of youth, and in its own way as lovely. If her hair has lost its maiden luxuriance, she makes up with crafty arrangements of lace, which are almost as picturesque as the fashionable wisp of hay-like ends tumbling half-way to the waist. She has still her white and shapely hands with their pink filbert-like nails; still her pleasant smile and square small teeth; her eyes are bright yet, and if the upper muscles are a little shrunk, the consequent apparent enlargement of the orbit only makes them more expressive; her lips are not yet withered, her skin is not wrinkled. Undeniably, when well dressed and in a favorable light, the mature siren is as beautiful in her own way as the girlish belle, and the world knows it and acknowledges it.

That mature sirens can be passionately loved, even when very mature, history gives us more than one example; and the first name that naturally occurs to one's mind as the type of this is that of the too famous Ninon de l'Enclos. And Ninon, if a trifle mythical, was yet a fact and an example. But not going quite to Ninon's age, we often see women of forty and upwards who are personally charming, and whom men love with as much warmth and tenderness as if they were in the heyday of life—women who count their admirers by dozens, and who end by making a superb marriage and having quite an Indian summer of romance and happiness. The young laugh at this idea of the Indian summer for a bride of forty-five; but it is true; for neither romance nor happiness, neither love nor mental youth, is a matter of years; and after all we are only as old as we feel, and certainly no older than we look. All women do not harden by time, nor wither, nor yet corrupt. Some merely ripen and mellow and get enriched by the passage of the years, retaining the most delicate womanliness—we had almost said girlishness—into quite old age, and blushing under their grey hairs while they shrink from anything coarse or vulgar or impure as sensitively as when they were girls. *La femme à quarante ans* is the French term for the opening of the great gulf beyond which love cannot pass; but human history disproves this date, and shows that the heart can remain fresh and the person lovely long after the age fixed for the final adieu to admiration, and that the mature siren can be adored by her own contemporaries when the rising generation regard her as nothing better than a chimney-corner fixture. Mr. Trollope has recognized the claims of the mature siren in his "Orley Farm" and "Miss Mackenzie;" and no one can deny the intense naturalness of the characters and the interest of the stories.

Another point with the mature woman is that she is not jealous nor exacting. She knows the world and takes what comes with the philosophy that springs from knowledge. If she is of an enjoying nature—and she cannot be a syren else—she accepts such good as floats to the top without looking too deep into the cup and speculating on the time when she shall have drained it to the dregs. Men feel safe with her. If they have entered on a tender friendship with her, they know that there will be no scene, no tears, no upbraidings, when an inexorable fate comes in to end their pleasant little drama, with the inevitable wife as the scene-shifter. The mature siren knows so well that fate and the wife must break in between her and her friend, that she is resigned from the first to what is foredoomed, and so accepts her bitter portion, when it comes, with dignity and in silence. Where younger women would fall into hysterics and make a scene, perhaps go about the world taking their revenge in slander, the middle-aged woman holds out a friendly hand, and takes the back seat gallantly, never showing, by word or look that she has felt her deposition. She becomes the best friend of the new household; and, if any one is jealous, ten to one it is the husband that is jealous of her love for his wife, or perhaps it is the wife herself, who cannot see what her husband can find to admire so much in Mrs. A., and who pouts at his extraordinary predilection for her, though of course she would scorn to be jealous—as, indeed, she has no cause. For even a mature siren, however delightful she may be, is not likely to come before a young wife in the heart of a young husband. Though the French paint the love of a woman of forty as pathetic, because slightly ridiculous and certainly hopeless, yet they arrange the theory of their social life so that a youth is generally supposed to make his first love of a married woman many years his elder, and a mature siren finds her last love in a youth. We have not come to this yet in England, either in theory or practice; and it is to be hoped that we never shall come to it. Mature sirens are all very well for men of their own age, and it is pleasant to see them still loved and admired, and to recognize in them the claims of women to something higher than mere personal passion; but the case would be very different if they became ghoulish seducers of the young, and kept up the habit of love by entangling boyish hearts and blighting youthful lives. As they are now, they form a charming element in society, and are of infinite use to the world. They are the ripe fruit in the garden where else everything would be green and immature—the last days of the golden summer just before the chills of autumn come on; they contain in themselves the advantages of two distinct epochs, and while possessing as much personal charm as youth, possess also the gains which come by experience and maturity. They keep things together as the young alone could not do; and no gathering of friends is perfect which has not one or two mature sirens to give the tone to the rest, and prevent excesses. They soften the asperities of high-handed boys and girls, which else would be too biting; and they set people at ease, and make them in good humor with themselves, by the courtesy with which they listen to them, and the patience with which they bear with them. Even the very girls who hate them fiercely as rivals love them passing well as half maternal, half sisterly companions; and the first person to whom they would carry their sorrows would be a mature siren, quite capable on her own part of having caused them. It would be hard indeed if the loss of youth did not bring with it some compensations; but the mature siren suffers less from that loss than any other kind of woman. Indeed, she seems to have a private elixir of her own which is not quite drained dry when she dies, beloved and regretted, at threescore years and ten; leaving behind her one or two old friends who were once her ardent lovers, and who still cherish her memory as that of the finest and most fascinating woman they ever knew—something which the present generation is utterly incapable of repeating.

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FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
2 25 BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
8 26 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, January 30.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, February 6.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, February 9.
CITY OF PARIS or BROOKLYN, Saturday, Feb. 13 and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$38
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.		STEERAGE.	
Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$3
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.	30
by Branch Steamer		by Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
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PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
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At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
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Freight received daily.
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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the South-west.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
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The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS,
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
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FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
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1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
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Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN BOATHS, TICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN and CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATCC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthly
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc, etc for raising heavy or light weights.
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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2:00, P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riversides, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
At 7:20 and 11 A. M. 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A M for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and Intermediate Stations.
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.
At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City: Fare, $3:25.
At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:45 A. M., 4, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.
CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY JAND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Hount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office in the N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:40, and 9:00	P. M.
Fast Line	11:30 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8:30 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent Altoona, Pa. 1

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way-Mail Train at 8:20 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains sundays excepted.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:25 P. M., Express, 7:25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7:35 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Ferryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves	Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
" arrives at	Erie	9:50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
" arrives at	Erie	10:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	6:30 P. M.
" arrives at	Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves	Erie	10:55 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	12:55 A. M.
" arrives at	Philadelphia	10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Erie	6:25 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	7:30 A. M.
" arrives at	Philadelphia	4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 13 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.
For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.
Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware Avenue.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 15 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Winter Arrangement of Passenger Trains, December 14, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:00 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.
Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.
Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:40 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:52 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00, and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., 1:50, and 10:19 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., arriving at New York, 11:00 A. M., and 12:30 and 8:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.
TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading:
Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $22 50 each, for families and firms.
Season Tickets for three, six nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
Clergymen residing on the line of the road will

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26, 1869.

The gentleman who is supposed to superintend the morals and manners of the police of this city, and to have brought its various departments to a degree of perfection unequalled anywhere else in this country, has lately been winning extremely leaden opinions from gentlemen and others whom ill habits induce to be out late upon the streets, and in such a condition that it is ten to one that they do not make acquaintance with the inside of a station house before morning. In other words, it has hitherto been the custom to have a general overhauling at six o'clock in the morning of all such arrests as may have been made the previous night, and to present the culprits at that early hour at the bars of the various police justices. This was a handy way of doing things all around. The magistrate came brisk and early to his work, and you may be sure justice is none the less justice for being compelled to wash and dress itself, and administer the law breakfastless, so many minutes before dawn. The professional bummer could be reprimanded and dismissed, or "sent up," as the demerits of his case seemed to demand; the time-dishonored cyprian could be sent to the shades of Blackwell's, or the hardly less desperate shades of Water street whence she came, according to the appetite of his Honor and the list of cases he saw stretching before him; and the respectable old party, *not* necessarily of the name of Johnson, who became "how came you so?" without exactly knowing how, might be dismissed with a mysterious flourish of the hand and a whisper, or a "lock this party up till he has time to send for his friends," according to the degree of hobnobbery the respectable old party might be able to communicate to the bosom of the judge. Now, this happy condition of things is changed. According to special enactment of Superintendent Kennedy, the policemen are not permitted to take vagrant charges in court before nine o'clock. Hence when the string of drunk and disorderlies is very large, the examination is not concluded until high noon, and respectable old parties have the eminent bliss of figuring before a full court-room of spectators and the unpitying eye of reporters. For reasons best known to themselves the respective police magistrates—notably Justice Dowling—are wroth with the Superintendent for instituting this change, and have rushed into sarcastic print as a means of speedy cure.

"James Logan" has become a standard dish on the newspaper bill of fare, but it is beginning to lose its savor. The *sauce piquante* with which it was over-garnished is found to be losing its titillating properties. Perhaps too many cooks have spoiled the broth. The time is past when I used to visit police headquarters every day, and whatever was known in Mulberry street was at my finger ends, from the fact that those fingers had been handling, some half-dozen times during the day, the despatches and returns that lay piled in the telegraph-room, the inspector's-room, and the chief clerk's office. Those times I say are past, and Heaven be thanked for it. But I can imagine—because I can remember — the feverish anxiety with which the police reporter of every newspaper, great and small, in this great and small Gotham, visits all the departments at headquarters several times every twenty-four hours, from noon of one day until 2 A. M. of the next, with every nerve tingling for intelligence of this James Logan. The present report is that he is in Great Britain. Why not say Eastern hemisphere and have done with it? My own idea is that he is "up in a balloon," and that no detective will ever discover the parachute he will come down in.

BROUGHAM'S

opened last night to a gorgeous crowd—gorgeous in its combination of wealth, fashion, and beauty, gorgeous in the character of the approval it stamped on each of the artists as he or she appeared. Miss Effie Germon was there, looking more radiant and delicate than I ever saw her look before. I never beheld any young woman whose slight yet beautiful physique seemed more bent upon giving the lie to the prognostications of the entire medical faculty of Philadelphia, who, two years ago, kept handing in their certificates and declaring under oath that she would never live to tread the boards of the Walnut again. But, in fact, I know of no more "healthy" sight upon the New York stage than, in her own peculiar line, Miss Euphemia Germon. Mr. Brougham, who exhibited more than his usual bashfulness and inaptitude at expression, managed, however, to bungle gracefully through half-a-dozen sentences on his own behalf.

And so the matter at present stands.

ALI BABA.

The Other Side.

Much has been said about Mr. Peabody's new buildings for the poor in London, but it now appears, on the testimony of a workingman, who says he "cannot at present see their utility," that grave defects exist. This man, who writes to the London *Telegraph*, says the buildings are so far removed from the centres of industry as to be practically useless, and that they are not self-supporting. He appends the following suggestion:—"Why not, instead of capitalists building houses for the middle and upper classes, which do not pay a suitable return, build us 'workingmen' of London comfortable rooms, near to our employment, which would pay, under any circumstances, not less than ten per cent., and in most cases fifteen to twenty per cent.? To show the necessity for such a step, I will just say that at the back of Victoria street, in the lowest part of Westminster, is one of these model lodging-houses. So much are they appreciated, that I have had my name on the books for admission this last three months, and it has not yet come to my turn to get in."

A Curious Decision.

A novel decision under the Tariff laws has just been made by the Collector of the Customs at the port of San Francisco. Champagne and other sparkling wines have to pass twice through the tropics to reach California, and in their transition the gases undergo so great an expansion as to force them past the cork and stopple. Out of one hundred and fifty cases, purporting to contain a dozen quart bottles of champagne each, recently imported by a San Francisco house, it was found that in thirty-four cases the wine had almost wholly escaped, leaving the corks and fastenings intact. The counsel employed to lay the matter before the Collector, eschewing the rule of general abatement for loss, took a broad principle laid down in the 372d article of the Tariff laws, wherein it is announced that no duties shall be levied on goods not actually imported into the United States; and the Collector sustained this view.

—Eight drummers called on a Holyoke (Mass.) merchant, recently, before ten o'clock in the morning, and no less than four were in his store at one time.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

Its Annual Meeting and Report—The Election of Officers—A President, Vice, and Secretary chosen without Opposition—The Figures and Facts of the Past Year.

The annual meeting of the Commercial Exchange was held this morning at its rooms in Gold street. The proceedings were extremely spirited. The election of officers for the ensuing year is still in progress—the polls closing at 3 o'clock. The honor of being President of this body is one that is very naturally coveted.

No President can hold the office for a longer term than one year, and, as in a Masonic lodge, every gentleman looks forward at some time or other to going through the chairs. The ballots were received by Mr. E. Lathbury, in whose rear sat as judges Messrs. Samuel Ward and Seneca E. Malone. These gentlemen held printed lists of the names of the members, and decided upon the acceptance or rejection of the votes presented. The arrangement was on the regular window principle, the ballots being received through an upraised sash in the glass partition.

The rigid dignity of the usual business is on such occasions relaxed. The contests between the candidates is so amicable that even levity may pardonably be indulged in.

"Do you vote on age, sir?" was occasionally asked.

"You look too young, sir; where are your parients?" was the suggestion made to one or two others.

"How long have you been in the country, did you say, sir?" was asked of others, amid a good-natured equine smile from all hands gathered around the window.

No member's vote was taken unless his dues were paid up. Some of the richest members of the board had forgotten this fact, and the amiable-looking Secretary, Mr. George Pierie, was as busy as a grasshopper during a portion of the day in providing blank checks for those oblivious to the necessity. Many persons came with proxies that were invalid, and off they dashed in different directions to avert the results of the misapprehension.

The concentration of the various branches of commerce into a grand Commercial Exchange instead of adherence to its original character as a mere mart for the purchase and sale of cereals and their products, was exemplified this morning, as the names of the various firms were called, when their representative came to the window to deposit his vote. The trades now represented here include everything from coal to whisky, from corn to opium, from indigo to gypsum. As our reporter left the spot, Mr. Edwin H. Fitler was at the window casting the vote of the firm of Fitler, Weaver & Co., for officers of the late Corn Exchange, on behalf of cordage. Cables, bow-lines, buckwheat, camphor and cinnamon, rye and rhubarb—by his new dispensation—are thus riveted together.

The election of President was not contested. Mr. John M. Michener met with no opposition. There was no opposing ticket for Vice-President. Messrs. J. A. Blake and L. C. Graff are elected to that post of honor. Theodore Wilson, Esq., takes the key of the Treasurer's fireproof. There are eight managers to elect, and for these positions the contest has been close, active, and energetic.

The annual meeting was called to order by the retiring President. Mr. Stephen N. Winslow moved that Thomas Allman, Esq., should take the chair, which was agreed to, and Mr. Washington J. Jackson was requested to do duty as Secretary.

Mr. G. Tisdall, Secretary of the Board of Managers then read the annual report. It is a resume of the business operations of last year, as spread through the columns—during that period—of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, together with anticipatory views as to the prospects of the year to come,

The present membership includes 535 individuals, corporations, and firms. During the year there have been added to the membership 20 incorporated companies, and of new individual members 94. The total increase, therefore, is 114.

The Treasurer reported the receipts of the year to have been.....$12,714
The expenditures were..... 8,138

The balance is..... $3,580

The eight managers to be elected will be chosen from the following nominees:—

Managers—Charles S. Hahs, William Massey, William Brice, James D. Gibbs, George L. Buzby, Simeon Matlack, I. D. Baugh, C. B. Rogers, F. C. Hill, Josiah Bryan, John C. Bailey, J. B. Cooper, W. J. Jackson, E. S. C. Loud, E. A. Courtney, R. Bennett, W. B. Thomas, R. Eting, Matthew Kalo, D. W. Herstine, Edward Smith, D. Leggin, Edward Siter, William Steel, F. Dunwoody, Charles S. Bosler, P. E. Robinson, Clarence Cowton, Dr. Geiger, F. Cookman, J. A. Blake, R. E. Lee, William McAleer, and A. J. Andrews.

The report was read, and ordered to be printed.

It has been customary on these occasions to wind up the "exercises" of the day by cutlery and champagne-glass exercise in the evening. In view of a tremendous consumption of Cliquot, Verzenay, and sale-a-water terrapin at an early day, when the new hall of the Commercial Exchange will be inaugurated, the annual banquet of the Exchange was postponed until that period. It will not come off until some time in March.

The results of the election will be announced in a later edition of THE TELEGRAPH, should the votes be counted in time.

THE WATER RENTS.

The Official Statement of the Register.

Last evening the Register of Water completed his official statement, showing the amount of water rent to be collected in the various wards during 1869, as compared with the duplicate of 1868. It is as follows:—

Wards.	1868.	1869.
First	$25,446 75	$27,191 75
Second	29,220 50	30,096 75
Third	17,048 50	17,302 00
Fourth	18,115 25	18,536 50
Fifth	28,354 50	28,568 00
Sixth	36,006 30	36,241 55
Seventh	34,064 50	34,933 00
Eighth	34,657 50	35,027 00
Ninth	29,489 00	30,276 75
Tenth	29,742 75	30,066 75
Eleventh	18,550 00	18,713 75
Twelfth	19,249 25	19,411 25
Thirteenth	27,197 50	27,437 50
Fourteenth	30,753 75	31,026 75
Fifteenth	60,046 75	62,200 50
Sixteenth	22,073 00	22,086 75
Seventeenth	20,115 75	20,591 00
Eighteenth	25,614 00	27,334 75
Nineteenth	39,102 00	43,793 50
Twentieth	64,011 25	70,319 00
Twenty-first and Twenty-eighth	4,253 50	4,402 50
Twenty-second	10,131 50	11,053 00
Twenty-third	1,261 00	1,939 50
Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh	21,284 00	21,928 50
Twenty-fifth	5,355 25	5,840 00
Twenty-sixth	28,947 50	33,917 00
Total	$680,186 58	$715,933 40
		680,186 50
Increase		$30,746 90

A WORTHY OBJECT.—In the summer of 1868, just before his departure for Brazil, Rev. J. C. Fletcher, the South American traveller, was present at the Bethany Mission when missionary offerings were made by the scholars. One class of little girls, instead of bringing their mites for distant lands, sent in a contribution to purchase a burial place for the poor and friendless connected with the school who might die. This offering was evoked because one of the Bethany flock died, and there was no last resting place for the scholar. Rev. Mr. Fletcher was so touched by the manner of the contribution that he instantly offered to give the proceeds of his lecture, "Two Thousand Miles up the Amazon," for this purpose—which he will deliver on Tuesday evening, February 9, 1869, at the Bethany Sabbath School Building, Twenty-Second and Shippen streets.

THE NEW CITY ICE BOAT.—At 10 o'clock this morning the new City Ice Boat, which has so long been the bugbear of Councils, started on a trial trip from Palmer street wharf, Kensington. The first point to be made by the boat is Petty's Island, after touching at which she will proceed down the river as far as Chester. A jolly party is on board, including his Honor Mayor Fox and a large number of Councilmen. These latter functionaries were to effect a landing at Petty's Island for the purpose of inspecting that classical locality, with a view to ascertain its eligibility as a site for a House of Correction.

THE SKATORIAL POZTION of the community can take heart, for the weather has at least become their ally. To-night the Mammoth Rink at the corner of Twenty-first and Race streets will be positively opened to the public, the ice being at last in first-rate condition. The celebrated Meagher Brothers will be on hand to show our people how they skate in the lands to the north of us.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Larceny of a Watch—A Shawl Thief—A Suspicious Circumstance—A Dishonest Employe—An Old Dodge—A Frenchman in Trouble—A Counterfeit Money Case—A Policeman Assaulted.

—In August last a woman went into a store No. 6 South Front street, for the purpose of begging, and during the temporary absence of the proprietor went to a waistcoat hanging up in the place and removed a gold watch and chain. She then decamped, and has not been seen until yesterday, when Policeman Hart came across her and took her to the station. She gave the name of Alice Smith, and, after a hearing, was committed by Alderman Toland.

—Robert H. Reynolds was a boarder with Mrs. Anna M. Keller, at No. 1832 North Eleventh street. The landlady missed a shawl, and made complaint before Alderman Hood, alleging that Robert had left her house owing a board bill, and at the same time she missed the article. After giving in her testimony the magistrate sent Robert below.

—Yesterday afternoon a citizen, while passing in the rear of the dwellings on Franklin street, above Master, heard singular noises in the yard attached to the residence of Rodney Dolby, No. 1447 Franklin street. Looking over the fence, he saw two fellows operating on the rear door. He gave the alarm, and with the assistance of a policeman secured both. They gave the names of Joseph Casperson and Maurice Jones. In the yard laid a piece of waste pipe leading from the bath-room. They were taken before Alderman Hood, who committed them to answer.

—Henry Fontaine is of French descent, and has learned the horrid ways of mendicants in Paris. Having called on a reverend gentleman living in Wetherill street, below Pine, some time since, and having received a two dollar bill, he yesterday again ventured on the same errand. The minister refused him, whereupon he set upon him and hammered him about the face. A policeman was called in, and Henry was escorted before Alderman Patchel, who held him for trial.

—William Hill, a negro, aged seventeen years, was arrested yesterday by Policeman Menah, at Eleventh and Pine streets, for stealing a coat from a former employer. Alderman Morrow sent him below.

—Ann Donnelly yesterday afternoon called in a confectionery store at Eleventh and Pine streets, and ordered a quantity of ice cream and cake. The latter she said she would carry with her. The proprietor had been before bitten by just such a dodge, and after giving the cake to Ann watched her. She went into another store in the same vicinity, and then she was arrested by Policeman Menah. Ann has been in the habit of doing just such things, and on being taken before Alderman Morrow was committed for trial.

—Elizabeth Brady was yesterday taken into custody at Eighth street and Washington avenue, with a lot of washed clothing in her possession. She was held for a further hearing by Alderman Bonsall.

—Mary Howard has been bound over by Alderman Tittermary to answer the offense of passing counterfeit money. She had on her person three bogus twenty-five cent stamps. She is supposed to have been passing the same kind of money in the Second Street Market.

—Policeman Frower, of the Eighth district, was yesterday called upon to arrest H. F. Kelley, in a house No. 719 North Thirteenth street. On going into the place Kelley drew a razor on the policeman. He was soon disarmed, and locked up in the station at Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets. Alderman Massey this morning committed him for trial.

THE MOON.

She Will be Eclipsed To-morrow Evening.

To-morrow evening the moon will be partially eclipsed, the phenomenon being visible throughout the greater portion of North America. The size of the eclipse will be .458 of the moon's diameter, equal to five digits and a half, the shadow of the earth being cast upon the nothern limb of its satellite. The first contact of the shadow will occur at a point 50 degrees to the east of the north point, and the last contact at a point 31 degrees to the west of the north point—this *north point* being determined by drawing an imaginary line from the moon's centre towards the north pole or North Star, and not towards the northern point of the horizon. At Philadelphia the eclipse will begin at 28 minutes after 7 o'clock P. M.; the middle or time of greater obscuration, will be reached at 28 minutes after 8 o'clock, and the eclipse will end at 48 minutes after 9 o'clock. The time will thus be very favorable for those who wish to watch the progress of the eclipse.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—At noon to-day the following stocks and real estate were sold by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange:—

1 share Mercantile Library Co	$7
1 share Philadelphia Library Co	$82 50
1 share Philadelphia Athenæum	$6 65
18 shares East Mahanoy Railroad Co	$45
5 shares Old Township Line Turnpike Co	$21
13 shares Union Bank of Tennessee	$13 75
10 shares Fourth National Bank	$100 25
58 shares Consolidation National Bank	$49
8 shares National Bank of North America	$23
50 shares National Exchange Bank	$102 20
50 shares Provident Life and Trust Co	$61 50
11 shares Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Co	$123
98 shares Central Transportation Co	$53 50
90 shares Empire Transportation Co	$52 50
20 shares Buck Mountain Coal Co	$40
2 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	$65
1000 shares Philadelphia and California Petroleum Company	5 cents
Pew No. 54, middle aisle Presbyterian Church, Arch street, above Tenth	$100
Pew No. 52, First Baptist Church	$100
38 shares Lykens Valley Railroad and Coal Co	$1950
1000 shares McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Co	$11
Leases of the City Wharves and Landings for three years:—	
Catharine street landing, on the Delaware	$475
Almond street landing, on the Delaware	1200
Pine street landing, on the Delaware	600
Market street (north side), on the Delaware	600
Noble street landing, on the Delaware	5000
Green street landing, on the Delaware	6000
Bishop street landing, on the Delaware	100
Race street landing, on the Schuylkill	150
George street landing, on the Schuylkill	410
Gombard street landing, on the Schuylkill	275
South street landing, on the Schuylkill	55
SIXTH, below Columbia av.—Valuable Lot	$7000
MORRIS, west of Sixth—Lot	$650
GROUND RENTS—$54, $40 50, $40 50, $40 50, $40 50, $30, $33, $33—$470. $476 $420, $760, $590, $575, $775, $575.	
COLORADO Territory—Claims and premises in Nevada mining district	$5000
MONTANA Territory—5 claims, in pre-emption titles only	$1
Business Stand Ralgh's Point	$3500

AN INTOLERABLE GRIEVANCE.—The beautiful suburb of Germantown and vicinity is noted not alone for its pretty ladies, its orderly Sunday Schools, and its dwarf pear trees. It is celebrated also for its elaborate henneries, and the high-pressure excellence of their feathered occupants. When some marauder steals a lot of dunghill poultry, he simply carries off an article worth at retail about 25 cents a pound. In many cases, the poultry houses of gentlemen in that vicinity are rifled of fowls that cannot easily be replaced. Mr. D. W. Herstine, President of the Pennsylvania Poultry Society, informs us that within a short time past himself and neighbors have been robbed of high-bred fowls that received premiums at the late Poultry Society's exhibition, and that in some cases the loss cannot easily or soon be repaired. The aggrieved parties now propose to offer a reward for the apprehension of the prowlers by whom these depredations are committed. The premises of a gentleman in Bridesburg were robbed a few nights ago of a trio of imported Brahmas, for which he paid the sum of sixty dollars. A horse of equal value could not so easily be taken away. The poultry thief enters a hen house, strikes a match, holds its fumes under the olfactories of the roosting fowl, and in a moment wrings its neck, without danger of surprise from the calcitration of the victim. These peculations are, to say the least, annoying. Whether the offering of a reward will put a stop to them time must determine.

CORNER LOUNGERS.—The recent order of Mayor Fox with reference to corner loungers is being carried out vigorously by the police. The lieutenants' reports this morning were filled with cases of youngsters who sun themselves at the corners and ogle the ladies as they pass along.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY have opened a branch office at No. 602 Chesnut street, for the convenience of merchants, business men, and citizens generally. This company has lines extending to New York, Boston, Washington, and all portions of the extreme West.

FATAL RESULT.—David Mendenhall, the carpenter who fell from a scaffold at Third and Reed streets several days since, died yesterday afternoon from the injuries, at his residence, in Jarvis street, below Moyamensing avenue.

THIRD EDITION

HARRISBURG

Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.

Hon. John P. Stockton the Next United States Senator from New Jersey.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 26.—The Senate met at 11 A. M. Mr. Elliott reported, from the special committee appointed last winter, an act to create a board of public charities, to consist of five persons, to be appointed by the Governor. The board is to have charge of all charitable correctional institutions. 5000 copies of the report were ordered.

Bills were read in place:—

Mr. Connell read one creating the office of State Inspector of Drugs, the officer to be appointed by the Governor, recommended by the State Medical Society; also, one exempting from taxation the property of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia; also, one supplementary to the act of 1864, the Joint Tenant act, construing the natural interest and titles secured by corporation under the act; also, one defining and extending the trust powers of the Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and authorizing it to act as surety; also one for the more convenient dispatch of the public business in the courts, by authorizing the Supreme Court to appoint five additional Commissioners, who shall have all the powers of Commissioners heretofore authorized to be appointed relative to any matter, cause, or suit pertaining to any court of record.

By Mr. Searight, one relative to the tax paid on coke by railroad and other transportation companies, providing it shall not be greater than that fixed for the product of mines.

By Mr. Duncan, one exempting the Pennsylvania College, of Gettysburg, from the payment of the collateral inheritance tax on bequests made by Davis Pearson, of Philadelphia.

By Mr. Nagle, one for incorporating the Frankford and Holmesburg Railroad Company. This is the same bill as last year's House bill No. 1574, with some change in the incorporators.

By Mr. McCandless, one supplementary to the act to consolidate and revise the laws relating to penal proceedings and pleadings, approved March 31, 1860. This bill is as follows:—That upon the trial of any indictment for murder or manslaughter the prisoner's counsel may, at his election, open the case of the prisoner to the jury, before or after the witnesses for the Commonwealth have been heard.

United States Senator for New Jersey.

TRENTON, Jan. 26.—Both houses of the Legislature, in separate session, proceeded this morning to elect a United States Senator. In the Senate the vote stood John P. Stockton 12, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen 8. In the House the vote stood John P. Stockton 30, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen 26. In each House, Stockton having received a majority of the whole number of votes, was declared elected. Both houses will meet in joint session to-morrow and declare the result.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Mr. Spicer, a farmer in Tazewell county, Illinois, shot himself on Friday last. There is no hope of his recovery.

A fire occurred at Bascobel, Wis., on Sunday night. Loss, $12,000.

On Sunday Freeman Harris was torn asunder in a saw-mill near Des Moines, Iowa.

West Virginia Election.

WHEELING, Jan. 26.—At the municipal election yesterday the entire citizen's reform ticket was elected by handsome majorities. Democrats and Republicans united in voting for the best men, regardless of politics.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Cotton firm; 300 bales sold at 28¾. Flour quiet; 75,000 barrels sold; superfine $5 90@7 75, extra $8 85@7 20, choice $7 20@7 75, fancy $7 40@9 25, California flour $5 25@8 25 for old and $8 50@11 for new. Wheat dull and declining. Corn steady; 28,000 bushels sold, mixed Western 94@96c. Oats dull and quotations nominal. Beef quiet. Pork firm, new mess $40 50@31; prime $25 00@25 50. Lard firm; steam rendered 20@21c. Whisky quiet.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	164¼	West. Union Tel.	36½
N. Y. and Erie R.	38½	Cleveland & Toledo	107¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	96½	Toledo & Wab.	63½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	92½	Mil. & St. Paul R.	74⅞
Cle. and Pitt. R.	94¼	Adams Express	57
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	82	Wells, Fargo & Co.	25¼
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	87¾	United States	50¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	133¼	Tenn. 6s, new	68
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	123¾	Gold	136⅝
Pacific Mail S. Co.	120⅝	Market steady.	

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Winter Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Peirce.—The trial of the young man James Hagan, for the murder of Frederick Winter, on the 13th of October last, was resumed this morning. The defense called witnesses to prove that when the defendant remonstrated with the deceased for striking his horse, the latter made an insulting reply, going to show that there was provocation for the blow, and also witnesses to establish his usually good character for peace and quiet. The defense relied mainly upon the theory that the deceased was diseased in heart and liver and predisposed to apoplexy, and the flow of blood forming the clot of blood upon his brain, which was the immediate cause of death, come from the bursting of a blood-vessel produced by his passion, surprise, and emotion. This theory, supported by Dr. Shapleigh's testimony and numerous book authorities, if successfully established, they maintained would work the defendant's acquittal.

The Commonwealth, on the other hand, argued that the bursting of the blood vessel, and the consequent hemorrhage which formed the clot of blood upon the brain, were caused by the defendant's blow upon the head. But admitting that the hemorrhage was the result of emotion, this latter was caused by the violence of the defendant, his negligence in driving at a rapid rate along the thoroughfare and upon the deceased, who was quietly passing along, and his criminative conduct afterwards, were the moving causes of the excitement from which the hemorrhage resulted, and he was therefore responsible for the death, either to the extent of murder in the second degree or manslaughter. For this position many authorities were cited.

The case is still under argument. A. Haller Gross and Daniel L. Dougherty, Esq., for the defendant.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC.—Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Agnew and Sharswood.

Several cases from Northumberland county were argued this morning.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Williams.—No jury trials were taken up to-day, the Court being engaged with miscellaneous rules and motions. The jury list will be resumed next month.

DISTRICT COURT No. 1—Judge Stroud.—Watson vs. Mountain. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $30 90.

Richman vs. Grobler. An action on a promissory note given for the fixtures of a store. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $37 15.

Peter V. Weaver vs. Gallagher & Co. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $112 40.

Stout & Atkinson vs. Boyd & Hough. An action on a promissory note, to which the defense pleaded payment. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Greenbank.—Leonard, Baker & Co. vs. Freeman, McDowell & Co. An action to recover upon two promissory notes, which plaintiffs alleged they were induced to discount upon defendants falsely representing that the endorser was a responsible man, engaged in a profitable manufacturing business.

The defense denied this imputation, and alleged that in the first instance they frankly explained to plaintiffs that the endorser was a mere man of straw. On trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—John C. Browne vs. John Collins, with notice to Henry Korn. An action to recover arrears of ground rent. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—The Court was to-day busy with petty bail cases.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver.
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

No More Senate Confirmations Except in Cases of Necessity—Redistributing the National Currency—Transatlantic Steamship Projects.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

No More Wholesale Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning, which lasted from 10 until 12 o'clock. The subject under discussion was whether any more nominations shall be confirmed during the present session. There was considerable feeling between those Senators who favor and those who oppose the policy of making confirmations of Johnson's appointments. A resolution was offered to the effect that no more confirmations should be made except where vacancies occur and the necessity exists for confirmation, which was adopted by a vote of 28 to 8, several Senators having left the caucus before the vote was taken.

Reduction in the Number of Army Officers.

General Hancock was before the Military Committee this morning, and was examined at great length in relation to the reduction of the officers of the army. General Hancock gave as his opinion that the reduction proposed by the Committee might be made in certain grades of officers without detriment to the public service.

Steamship Projects.

A number of steamship men, among them C. E. Bushnell of Connecticut, were before the House Postal Committee to day, relative to the construction of vessels for the New York Steamship Company. They stated that sufficient capital was waiting the action of Congress on the bill relative to this company to build all the steamships that were required without asking subsidies from the Government. Other parties were before the committee asking for the same privilege that it is proposed to confer on the New York company.

The South American Missions.

Secretary Seward has written a letter to the Senate Appropriation and Senate Foreign Affairs Committees, showing the absurdity of the action of the House in consolidating of the South American missions, and asking the Senate to strike out Butler's amendment, as it would be impossible, as well as impolitic, to carry out its provisions.

Reconstruction.

Mr. Bingham will report back his bill from the Reconstruction Committee providing for the representation of Mississippi in Congress, with an amendment which the Legislature of that State is required to make to the Constitution before the bill takes effect.

National Banks.

Mr. Hulburd, Controller of the Currency, was before the Banking Committee to day to urge a distribution of the national bank circulation among the States and Territories. The proposition was discussed, but no action taken.

The Louisiana Contested Election.

The House Committee on Elections held a meeting this morning and heard the concluding arguments in the Louisiana contested election case for the seat of Colonel Mann, deceased. Menard, the negro claimant, addressed the Committee first in behalf of his claim, and was followed by Dr. Price in favor of the claim of Colonel Hunt, who was not able to address the Committee himself on account of sickness. The Committee will now prepare their report and submit it to the House at an early day.

A Civil Service Bill.

Senator Sherman offered a resolution to-day, which was adopted, that a select joint committee of seven be appointed to sit during the recess to prepare a Civil Service bill.

The Danish Treaty.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee had Count Raasloff before them to-day, who commenced his argument in behalf of the Danish treaty. He was compelled to suspend on account of the caucus meeting.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Attorney Bradley's Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Yesterday a peremptory mandamus was served upon the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by order of the Supreme Court of the United States, commanding that Joseph H. Bradley be restored to that Court as attorney and solicitor in all his franchises. This morning Chief Justice Carter directed an order to be entered, in effect restoring Bradley to the Criminal Court only. The Supreme Court of the District, he said, in doing this, simply yielded obedience to the commands of superior authority. They made the order because the ultimate tribunal commanded it. It was impossible to follow the logic of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in detail, for the whole proceeding involved the Supreme Court of the District in ruin. The decision of the superior court was based on the theory that this District Court had no jurisdiction over the offenses of attorneys committed in one of the branches of the court, and inasmuch as the offense was against an independent court, the punishment must be meted out there, and not here. It was difficult for him to reconcile to his judgment the fact that a majority of the United States Supreme Court ever read the organic law establishing the Supreme Court of the District. To assume that the Circuit, Criminal, and District Courts were independent tribunals, was to assume that the law-making power for the District did not understand the organization of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The law spoke of the Court as a unit, as one Court. It made but one clerk, and provided for but one seal. The effect of this decision was to debar Bradley from a bar that never existed, for the Criminal Court never had a bar, except so far as that bar was divided from the Supreme Court of the District. I had no roll of attorneys, and never had. It had no seal, no clerk; had no other regulations of an independent court, and could not have under the organization of the present system. It would, therefore, be seen that it was utterly impossible for the Supreme Court of the District to carry out the logic of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States. But inasmuch as the Supreme Court of the United States has declared in effect that Bradley was a member of the Criminal Court, and not a member of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; and inasmuch as it created a roll of attorneys, which never existed before, the Supreme Court of the District would yield to the command of the Supreme Court of the United States to the extent of restoring Bradley to practice in the Criminal Court. The Supreme Court of the District could do no more if it would, and would do no more if it could. Why this was done it was difficult for him to determine. The only solution he could discover was in the necessity of creating separate jurisdiction to lay the foundation of the mandamus. The Supreme Court of the United States had no common law jurisdiction. Its jurisdiction was more restricted than that of any other court, inasmuch as the writ of appeal was not created in such case as that before them. This elastic writ of mandamus was issued to serve its purpose. For himself he did not feel permitted to let this judicial act of force pass without reasserting that the Supreme Court of the United States had no more control over the relations of the bar of this court than this court had in the relations of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. The power resided in every court to regulate both the admission and dismissal from its bar. For these reasons, which Chief Justice Carter elaborated, he entered his protest against the proceedings of the Supreme Court of the United States, and he thought this was the protest of the professional mind everywhere. The Supreme Court of the United States having decided that under the act of 1863, organizing the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, several other courts were created, each having power to punish for contempt or misconduc, therefore, for the purpose of accommodating the practice of this Court to the principles of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, of establishing a salutary rule of comity among all the courts organized under the act of 1863, such as prevails between the courts of Westminster, it is ordered that no attorney or counsellor who has heretofore or who may hereafter be suspended from practice or dismissed from the bar by order of either of the courts organized by said act, for contempt of court or professional misconduct, shall be allowed to practise in any of said courts so long as such order shall remain in force: provided, however, that an attorney who is suspended from practice or dismissed the bar may appeal from that order to this Court, or in other cases the same as when such order of suspension or dismissal shall have been first made by the Court in general term.

Mr. Bradley inquired whether this order readmitted him to practice at the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Judge Carter did not give him a positive answer, but intimated that the gentleman would ascertain during the term.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Mr. Wilson presented the credentials of Charles Sumner, Senator elect from Massachusetts, which were referred.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of harbor masters of Boston for appropriations to make certain improvements in Boston harbor. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Morgan presented the petition of one hundred citizens of Steuben county, New York, in favor of allowing pensions to the survivors of the War of 1812. Referred to Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Drake presented the resolutions of the Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, remonstrating against the further extension of certain provisions of the Bankrupt act. Referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Sherman said that the Committee on Finance had considered carefully the bill to reorganize the Treasury Department, and fearing that they could not report a bill on that subject which would meet the view of Congress, had directed him to report a resolution providing for the appointment, at the beginning of the next session, of a joint committee, to consist of three Senators and five Representatives, with leave to sit during the recess of the Forty-first Congress, to examine and report upon the expediency of reorganizing the civil service in the several departments of the Government the examination extending to the clerical force, necessary in each department, the rates of compensation, and such rules and regulations as may be required to increase the efficiency of the same. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) asked that the Committee on Foreign Relations should be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of Charles Wylie, late a United States Consul in Peru. A treaty, he said, had recently been negotiated with Peru, providing for a commission to hear and consider claims of American and Peruvian citizens and Mr. Wylie might if he pleased prosecute his claim before the Commission. The committee was discharged.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) from the same committee, made an adverse report upon the memorial of Margaret Moore, asking compensation for services rendered by Isaac Morse at Newbern.

Mr. Sumner presented the resolutions of the Union League of Winchester, Va., setting forth that a few disfranchised Rebels, and others sympathizing with them, are making efforts or the removal of the disabilities of Judge Parker of Virginia, and giving an account of the acts and character of the judge and a charge delivered by him to the grand jury during the war.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker presented, under the rule, the petition of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln for a pension. Referred to the Pension Committee.

Mr. McCullough (Md.) offered a resolution calling on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for information as to the rate at which he has fixed the fees for gauging and inspecting liquors, under the act of July 20, 1868, sec. 52. Also as to how much revenue has been received for inspecting and gauging liquors under that act.

Mr. Lynch (Me.) gave notice that he would call up, after the morning hour, his bill to provide for the gradual resumption of specie payments.

Mr. Heaton (N. C.) introduced a bill to amend the 34th section of the act of August 5, 1861, to